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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1876. NO. 281.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

IRISH SUNDAY CLOSING BILL TALKED TO DEATH.

LONDON, August 2.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Irish Public House Sunday Closing bill was opposed in committee and talked out; consequently the bill is lost for this session.

PERSONAL.

LONDON, August 2.—Mr. Puleston, a member of Parliament, has resigned from the banking house of McCulloch & Co.

Mortimer Collins, a poet and novelist, is dead.

The Servo-Turkish War.

TURKISH PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, August 2.—The *Times'* special says of the Turkish plan of campaign: The Turkish commander endeavors to possess the Timok Valley, by which he can turn Alexinatz and Belgrade, the two points prepared for defense in the Morava Valley. The Servians are evidently aware of this, for since their retreat they have concentrated the main portion of their forces in that direction. The chief points of strategical importance in the Timok Valley are Saitschar and Gargenovia, as they lie at the junction of the only two practicable roads from Timok into the Morava Valley. The next operation must, therefore, be to possess these places, which are strongly fortified and cannot well be left in the rear.

THAT DECISIVE BATTLE STILL EXPECTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 2.—Ahmed Eyoab Pasha and Suliman Pasha have formed a junction near Kingazovato, Servia, and a battle is imminent with General Tchernayeff.

SERVIAN POSITION IMPREGNABLE—MATERIAL AID FROM RUSSIA—EASTERN PROSPECT AGAIN LOOKING GLOOMY.

LONDON, August 3.—A telegram from Belgrade says: The defensive position of the Servians at Saitschar is represented as impregnable. The Servian left wing, under Cholakantich, has taken in Bielopolje and seriously threatens Sienitza, the bombardment of which place is expected to begin within two days. The Turks are entrenched at Izvora.

A Vienna dispatch says the Turks have placed a corps of observation 6,000 strong on the Danube opposite Roumania. Large sums of money from Russian commissioners have been received in Belgrade. Three Russian countesses are serving in the hospitals.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* reports that Austria has been strengthening the garrison of Semlin, in view of possible events. Russia is sending troops to the frontier. The Eastern prospect again looks gloomy.

MURAD'S ABDICATION SIGNED—FEARS OF A REVOLUTION—THREATENING ATTITUDE OF IRREGULAR TROOPS—TURKISH EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF THE WAR—AUSTRIA TO OCCUPY SERVIA IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE—ARABIAN TROOPS TO SERVE FOR TURKEY.

LONDON, August 3.—A Paris dispatch says it is stated that Murad has signed his abdication of the Ottoman throne. The old Turkish party, led by the Sultan presumptive, showing hostility to the proposed constitution, Midhat Pasha threatens to resign. Another revolution in the Divan is anticipated. Abdul Hamid has declared that as soon as he has ascended the throne he will take supreme command of the armies against the Seizves.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says in consequence of the threatening attitude of the irregular troops at Sophia, all houses there are closed at seven in the evening, and all the citizens to take a walk out after dark, unless attended by a guard. At Adrianople sentries are placed in the bazaars to protect the people from the Bashi-Bazouks.

The text of the official declaration of the Turkish Government explaining why it entered into the war against Servia has been received. The document charges that the Servians fomented the insurrection in Herzegovina, and the Porte was compelled to take measures for the extraordinary preparations made by Servia. Prince Milan subsequently invaded Turkish provinces, and was joined in his hostile movements by Montenegro. Turkey then had no alternative.

The *Times'* Vienna special says: Mukhtar Pasha is reported to be in a difficult position. The Montenegrins occupy his line of communication from Trebinje to the north, and also hold possession of the Heights of Ljubotin, cutting off his chances of relief. If the Montenegrins should sever his communications with Ragusa, Mukhtar would be unable to feed his troops for any length of time.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: A letter from Belgrade that great apprehensions are entertained there that Austria will occupy Servia with a military force in the interest of European peace. My informant declares that such a course has already been determined upon. An arrangement is making to mobilize 60,000 men for this purpose. Confirmation of the report is sent by Count M. Ristics, the Servian Premier, is urging an armistice in order to avoid this.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Gaulois* says the sheiks of Mecca have placed 200,000 Arabian troops at the disposition of the Turkish Government, and some of these forces are already waiting orders to start. The Basha Bazouks are not to be compared in ferocity to the Seelbeks. The latter at Smyrna slew all the people in the streets. The town is in an indescribable state of terror. The Turks feel strongly in regard to the meddling of a foreign nation with the external affairs of the Ottoman Empire.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 2.—The steamships Leipzig, from Baltimore, and St. Laurient, from New York, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, August 2.—The steamship England, from New York, has arrived.

SPORTING NEWS.

PREAKNESS TAKES A CUP—ANOTHER ENGLISH FOUR COMING.

LONDON, August 2.—The American horse Preakness won the Brighton cup to-day by a walk over.

The London Rowing Club's four have started for the Centennial regatta.

SAN FRANCISCO BILLIARD TOURNAMENT—SEXTON BEATS DALY.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—At the billiard match last night, between Sexton and Daly, 600 points, French carom, the former won by seventy-seven points, on the thirty-first inning. The greatest run by Sexton was 129; Daly, 184. Average, Sexton, 19 11 31; Daly, 17 15-30.

SCULL RACE AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, August 2.—Warren Smith defeated Obed Smith and John Brown in the championship scull race here. Distance, three miles; time, twenty-three minutes.

THE BUFFALO RACES.

BUFFALO, August 2.—The attendance at the second day of the August meeting was somewhat larger than that of the opening day, about 10,000 being present. The weather was fine and the track in splendid condition.

In the 2:29 race five heats were necessary to decide the contest, Grant, the favorite, proving the winner, and four heats were trotted in the 2:22 class, Sam Purdy taking first money, although being sold in the field last night, Cosette being the favorite.

The colt races advertised for to-day were postponed until to-morrow. The appearance of Lulu in the track to trot a special trial was greeted with applause.

Summary—First race, purse $2,500, 2:29 class, first, $1,150, second $625, third $475, fourth $250.

General Grant	2	1	2	1
Mattie	3	2	1	2
Trio	7	3	5	5
Planter	4	5	3	3
Marien	1	6	6	4
Damon	5	7	7	6
Hattie R	6	4	4	7 dr
Banquo	8	dr		
Colborn	9	dr		

Time, 2:23¼, 2:25, 2:22½, 2:25, 2:26.

Second race, purse $3,000, for 2:22 class, first $1,500, second $750, third $450, fourth $300.

Sam Purdy	2	1	1	1
Cosette	1	3	3	3
Prospero	4	2	2	2
Lady Turpin	3	5	4	4
Badger Girl	5	4	5	5

Time, 2:22¾, 2:22¾, 2:22¼, 2:23½.

Between the heats of the above races Lulu made an effort to beat 2:14 for a purse of $2,000. She trotted three heats, with the following result: First mile, quarter 34¾, half 1:09¼, three-quarters 1:44½, mile 2:18½; second trial, quarter 33, half 1:09¼, three-quarters 1:42, mile 2:16¼; last mile, quarter 33½, half 1:09, three-quarters 1:44, mile 2:17¾.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Stationary, followed by falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, slightly warmer, clear or fair weather, and possibly occasional rains.

Eighty recruits will leave Columbus, O., barracks for Bismarck this afternoon.

While a circus was passing through the streets of Halifax, N. S., on Tuesday, the clerks of the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Provincial Treasurer's office locked the doors and went off to see the procession. On their return they discovered thieves had entered in their absence and robbed the bank of $17,500, and the Treasurer's office of $1,000 and valuable papers.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1876.

SENATE.

A substitute for the House bill granting a pension to E. M. Hansell, Messenger in the State Department injured in defending the late Secretary Seward from the assassin Payne, was passed. The substitute awards two thousand dollars.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the claim of William K. Sebastian, a United States Senator from Arkansas, who was expelled in 1861 for alleged disloyalty, with a resolution rescinding the resolution expelling him from the Senate, and authorizing the payment of his salary from the date of his expulsion to the time of his death to his heirs. Calendar. He gave notice that he would call up the resolution at some future day for consideration.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Library, reported a bill to provide for the reprint of the acts and resolves of the Continental Congress and Congress of the Confederation. Calendar.

Mr. MORTON submitted a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the message of the President in regard to the late massacre at Hamburg, S. C. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was resumed. The Committee on Appropriations having reported an amendment appropriating $8,000 for the repair of the East pier at Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. SHERMAN moved to further amend so as to authorize the Secretary of War to agree with the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company for such use and occupancy by it of said pier upon such terms and conditions as he may deem just.

Mr. SARGENT moved a further amendment so as to provide that in case said railroad company shall neglect or refuse to make an agreement satisfactory to the Secretary of War, upon certificate of that fact to the Attorney General it shall be the duty of the latter officer to enforce the rights of the United States in the premises by appropriate action.

The amendment of Mr. Sargent was accepted by Mr. Sherman, and the question being on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Sherman as amended by Mr. Sargent, a lengthy discussion followed as to the power of the General Government to make improvements in the States, construct wharves, &c., after which the amendment was agreed to, and also the amendment of the committee as amended by Mr. Sherman.

Other amendments of the committee were agreed to without discussion, among them the following: Striking out of the bill as it was recently agreed upon in the Senate Committee of the Whole the appropriations of $10,000 for Hiawassee river, Tennessee; $10,000 for Powell river, Virginia and Tennessee; $20,000 for Elk river, West Virginia; $23 000 for Rock Castle river, Kentucky; $150,000 for French Broad river, Tennessee; $10,000 for the Missouri river at the point where it is cutting into the Kansas shore above St. Joseph, Missouri; $25,000 for the Upper Monongahela river, West Virginia; $25,000 for Big Sandy, Kentucky; $50,000 for the improvement of the channel of the Mississippi river opposite the city of St. Paul, Minnesota; $70,000 for the harbor at Mouroe, Michigan; $15,000 for the harbor at McCargoe's Cave, Michigan; $10,000 for the harbor of Ashtabula, Ohio; $8,800 for Fairport harbor, Ohio; $10,000 for the Osage river, Missouri, and $50,000 for examinations and surveys of rivers and harbors and for incidental repairs of harbors for which there is no special appropriation.

Amendments reported by the committee to increase appropriations were agreed to as follows: For improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers from $150,000 to $270,000; For the harbor at Erie, Pennsylvania, from $40,000 to $50,000.

New amendments reported by the committee were agreed to, as follows: $7,300 for the removal of the lower and taller bowlder rocks from the Little Kanawha river, W. Va.; $10,000 for the improvement of Rush Chute and the harbor of Burlington, Iowa; $10,000 for the harbor of Fort Madison, Iowa; $6,000 for repairs of piers at the mouth of Black river, Ohio; $15,000 for the removal of a bar in the Mississippi river opposite Dubuque, Iowa.

Amendments reducing appropriations were agreed to, as follows: For the improvement of Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi river, $75,000 to $30,000; improvement of Cumberland river, $75,000 to $50,000; for the Great Kenawha river, West Virginia, $500,000 to $270,000; improving Lower Red river, $40,000 to $35,000; harbor at Manitowac, Wisconsin, $10,000 to $8,000; harbor at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, $8,000 to $6,000; improvement of Yazoo river, Mississippi, $22,000 to $15,000; for the harbor at Michigan City, $50,000 to $30,000; improvement of St. Mary's river and St. Mary's Falls Canal, Michigan, $200,000 to $100,000; harbor at Thunder Bay, Michigan, from $15,000 to $4,500; for the improvement of the harbor of refuge, Lake Michigan, $150,000 to $75,000, including the removal of the wreck of the City of Buffalo; for the improvement of the Chippewa river, Wisconsin, from $15,000 to $10,000; for the harbor at Cairo, Illinois, from $25,000 to $20,000; for the improvement of the Ohio river from $270,000 to $200,000; for the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, $125,000 to $100,000, $40,000 of the amount to be expended on the Missouri river, and $10,000 for removing the bar at Fort Smith, Arkansas; for the improvement of the Tennessee river, $300,000 to $270,000.

Other amendments of the committee, increasing the appropriation for the Upper Mississippi from $20,000 to $30,000, and the improvement of Rock Island, Mississippi river, from $20,000 to $25,000, were agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The regular order being demanded, the House considered the Bland Silver bill. Mr. KASSON said the practical difficulty with those members of the House who opposed the bill was want of information to vote on the numerous propositions embraced by the bill, and therefore he desire such opportunity as was given by other parliamentary bodies—inquiry by a committee, with a written report. The bill affected the payment of the public debt, the wages of labor and payment of all debts contracted since 1873. It affected the payment of a thousand million dollars of savings in savings and other banks, apparently authorizing the depreciation of ten per cent. for paper and twenty per cent. for gold.

Action on the bill to-day was prevented by motions to adjourn, and that when the House adjourned it be till Saturday, and the call of the roll on each motion, which consumed the morning hour.

Mr. MUTCHLER made the unanimous report of the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department in the insane asylum investigation, and majority and minority reports of the same committee in regard to the survey of pupil lands were also made. All were ordered printed and recommitted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Clymer in the chair, the object being to take up and act upon the bill to provide that pensions shall date from the death or disability of the soldier; but the Chairman decided, and his decision was sustained, that each bill preceding it on the calendar must first be disposed of or set aside.

The first bill on the calendar was that to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved its postponement, but the House refused to postpone, and Mr. Cook, who had charge of the bill, yielded the floor to Mr. LAMAR, who proceeded to make a speech on political subjects. He commenced by saying that it could not be truthfully asserted that the practice and peculiar system of measures adopted by the present Administration commanded the approbation of a majority of the people, but that, on the contrary, the sentiment on which the American people regarded the conduct of national affairs was one of very decided dissatisfaction and despondency, accompanied with a strong and intense desire of change. There was a deep and anxious protest against the methods of the Administration, the tone and character of the public service, and the principles of legislation that had marked the action of the Government for many years past; and yet it was remarkable that this popular feeling had produced no change in the Administration. Such a development of public sentiment in England would have produced a change in the administrative agencies of the Government within twenty-four hours. He did not believe that the apprehension growing out of the united support by the Southern people of the Democratic party was well founded, or that it should stand in the way of the aspirations of a great people for progress and reform. He said that the South, under any combination of parties or circumstances, would ever again obtain control of this grand Republic and wield its destinies against the will and instincts of this mighty people was of all ideas the most visionary and baseless. The people of the South were prostrate. They had been defeated in war, and made to feel that the sacrifice and humiliation and helplessness of defeat had been allotted to them as their share, while the people of the North had reaped the rich results of a victorious war, and had embodied guarantees of them in the very life and Constitution of the nation. The institutions of the South had been shattered and destroyed, her industries had been disorganized, every foot of her fertile soil sterilized by over taxation, her educational interests waning and languishing, and her population was so feeble in comparison with that of the great Union that with the South united, black and white, it would be impotent to secure a single man, or to defend a single Southern interest. It was, therefore, absurd for a great people to apprehend that the people of the South arrogated to themselves the ruling of the interests of this great nation. There was no aspiration which they had that was not bounded by the horizon of the Union. If they were united with the Democratic party, it was not for the purpose of sectional aggrandizement; it was not for the purpose of reversing the policy of the Government, but it was because they observed an instinctive and imperative law of self-preservation. He quoted from the report of the Louisiana Investigation Committee and from the President's annual message, in which he acknowledged that the people of the South had had a vile and oppressive Government to live under, and he asked how it could be expected to find quiet, orderly, law abiding communities whose Governors were lawless felons, whose ministers were thieves, and whose magistrates were scoundrels. This race problem was not incapable of solution. Two statesmen such as Lord Derby and Earl Russell would settle it in three days. The people of the South would be content to withdraw from participation in the Presidential election if they could do so and let the people of the North elect a President, but they could not impose on themselves a stolid inactivity. All that they wanted in uniting with the Democratic party was not to rule cabinets, not to dictate policy, not to control the interests of the country, but they wanted a representative share of the responsibilities and benefits of a common Government according to the measure of their population and race. They were now co-operating with the Democratic party under a dire and inexorable necessity, and only in the hope of getting an administration that would not be unfriendly to them, that would not feel itself commissioned to execute resentment and oppression upon them. They wanted to get an Administration which in place of the laws of conquest, subjugation and domination, would give amnesty and restoration to the rights of American citizenship—an Administration which would allow that States the same equal rights as other States; which would allow them equality of consideration, equality of authority, jurisdiction over their own affairs, exemption from the domination of election by bayonets, that would give them local self-government, and then the country would at last see the dawn of real prosperity. In all the industrial enterprises of the North it would see a true Southern *renaissance*—a real, grand reconstruction of the South. It would see her rising from her confusion and distress, rejoicing in her newly acquired liberty, free, great, prosperous; her sons and her daughters of every race happy in her smile and greeting this beningnant Republic in the words of the inspired poet:

"Thy gentleness has made thee great."

[Loud applause.] Mr. Lamar spoke about two hours, his time having been extended on motion of Mr. Garfield, and commanded throughout his whole speech the close and interested attention of the House. He is to be replied to by Mr. Garfield, who obtained the floor for that purpose.

The committee then rose. Mr. GOODE called attention to the fact that he had been reported as having applied for and obtained indefinite leave of absence, and denied that that was the fact.

On motion of Mr. GOODIN, the Senate amendments to the bill providing for the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers were non-concurred in and a committee of conference ordered.

Adjourned.

FAIR POINT, N. Y.

First Day of the Sunday School Assembly —Interesting Exercises.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., August 2, 1876.

The exercises of the first day of the assembly were varied. At six A. M. there was a peal of bells; forty minutes later four prayer meetings were held, all well attended; at eight Dr. Osborn lectured on Sacred Geography, showing on large maps the localities traveled. Children's meetings were held in four tents, all largely attended. At 9:34 the normal classes were organized with the best instructors in Bible interpretation. At eleven there was a brilliant sermon on "Christ Manifest," by Rev. H. M. Saunders, of Yonkers. At two o'clock Dr. Knox talked on "Old Testament Severities" this afternoon. At four, Mrs. Knox instructed the normal class in primary teaching. At five Dr. Strong taught the Greek class, Dr. Vail the Hebrew, and Dr. Van Lennep lectured on Palestine, Dr. Arnold on Jerusalem. At seven vesper service was held. At eight a lecture was delivered on the hopeful aspect of the Sunday school work, by Dr. Vincent. Nine thousand difficulties, and at 10:30 "Bells." The attendance is increasing.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Wagon Train Attacked and Destroyed.

CHEYENNE, WY., August 2.—George Powell, hay contractor at Fetterman, arrived here to-night, and brings the following: Yesterday evening about thirty Indians attacked the wagon train of A. B. Reel, loaded with Government stores for that post, killed and scalped the wagon master, George Hardesie, who was riding ahead, and wounded a teamster, also killed four horses, fifteen cattle and burned three wagons with their contents, consisting of flour and bacon. It is thought the Indians will be very troublesome on this road the rest of the season. Last Friday forty-four head of horses were run off by them from Horse Shoe and Cottonwood creeks.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

A Negro Lynched in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 2.—A colored man named Hopkins Porter, near Spring Hill, in Hempstead county, went to the house of a widow and her daughter on Saturday night, and after knocking the daughter down, he dragged her out into a field, outraged her person and left her almost lifeless. Next day Porter was arrested, and when near Hope he was met by a crowd of men, who took him from the officers and hung him to a tree. The young girl is not expected to live. She has a fearful wound across the forehead, her jaw bone is broken, and her body bruised and lacerated.

MOROCCO.

Fresh Outbreaks Reported.

MARSEILLES, August 2.—Intelligence has been received from Morocco of fresh disturbances. The Ghilan tribe refused to furnish their military quota, and the Emperor marched against them. His forces were surprised at night in ambuscades, and the Emperor himself narrowly escaped capture. His army subsequently returned to the scene of the disaster and devastated the country of the Ghilans, and sold the wounded and children captured into slavery.

Spiritual Revelations.

NEW YORK, August 2.—In the divorce case of Flint *vs.* Flint the facts show that the defendant was a spirit medium who was in the habit of opening communications from believers in spiritualism to deceased friends, and after acquainting himself with their contents, of revealing the letters or sending answers to the inquirers. These letters were recorded in a memorandum book, which came into the possession of Flint's wife, the plaintiff. Among the number is one containing queries purporting to be sent to the spirit land by the present American Minister to England, who wants more information, it seems, about his illustrious English ancestors than is to be found in the Herald's college.

Massacres by South Sea Islanders.

MELBOURNE, July 13.—Accounts published here say that there have been further massacres committed by the South Sea Islanders on vessels sent out after native laborers. Entire crews have been murdered.

Speaker Kerr in a Critical Condition.

RICHMOND, VA., August 2.—A special to the *Enquirer* from Rock Bridge Alum Springs, Virginia, says Speaker Kerr's symptoms to-night are very unfavorable, and his condition regarded as critical.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The negro Caoba, one of the most prominent of the Cuban insurgent leaders, has been killed in ambush near Sagua.

James Lathrop, a painter, fell from the top of the new court house at Indianapolis, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

William Stewart, a paper hanger, was shot and killed in Memphis yesterday afternoon by John Brizzell, a laborer. Both were colored. The difficulty grew out of a dispute about money. Brizzell attempted to escape, but was captured and committed to answer for murder.

Brooks & Houston, wholesale grocers, and W. B. Brooks & Son, miners and shippers of coal, of Columbus, Ohio, have made assignments for the benefit of their creditors. W. B. Brooks and Alexander Houston have also made individual assignments. The firms are among the oldest in Columbus, and it is estimated that their assets, consisting largely of real estate, will, at a low valuation, more than cover their liabilities.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar's Moderation.

Sufficient Evidence to Invalidate His Election.

Generally Set Down as a Shallow Pretender,

Trying to Secure a Seat to Which He Has No Claim.

Senators Consider Question of Adjournment.

Fears of Partisan Clap-Trap on the Part of the House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1876.

Lamar a Shallow Pretender.

The report of the Grand Jury for the Northern district of Mississippi, amongst other documents to the same effect now in possession of the Department of Justice, shows that the election there was carried by fraud, violence and intimidation, and that the courts were powerless to punish offenders. By this process a Legislature was elected which chose Lamar to the Senate. Lamar's attempt to play the game of moderation is too shallow. Senators do not trust his professions, and it is well understood that his apparent anxiety to have the Hamburg assassins punished is simply designed to mislead Senators, in view of his admission to Senate being so near at hand. Take all the documents in possession of the Government and the report of the Senate Select Committee on Mississippi Elections, and it will be a rough road for Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Lamar to travel before he finds himself seated. Lamar's *role* must now be simply a cloak to cover his real feelings.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus, after adjournment to day, had a somewhat desultory talk over the status of legislation and business. The appropriation bills are now slowly reaching a solution, and it is confidently believed that adjournment can be had early next week. Senators, however, are not disposed to commit themselves to a fixed day of adjournment until the House gives some assurances of what the House proposes to do in the matter of investigation reports. They fear that once unbound, the House may rush in all sorts of allegations for political purposes, and without regard to veracity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1876.

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Green B. Raum, of Illinois, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and of Senator Pratt, resigned; George R. Andrews, United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Tennessee; Charles C. Sheats, Appraiser of Merchandise at Mobile; Oscar Hale, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second district of Louisiana, and Charles Hernan, Postmaster at Independence, Iowa.

ONE OF BAB'S REAL ESTATE SPECULATIONS.

The sub-Committee on Whisky Frauds this afternoon examined Colonel Asa B. Gardiner, stationed at West Point as Professor of Law in the Military Academy. Mr. Plaisted called the attention of witness to an extract from Bluford Wilson's testimony touching Babcock's alleged losses in the Black Friday transactions, and creating Colonel Gardiner, subsequently Judge Advocate of the Military Court of Inquiry at Chicago, as trustee.

The witness said he was in the recruiting service in New York in the winter of 1868 and 1869, when, as a matter of politeness, he attended to a real estate transaction for Colonel Babcock. The witness did not think he had any letter or communication from him for three or six years before the ordering of the Babcock Military inquiry last year. General Butterfield, having knowledge of the real estate, had furnished such information to the officers of the army as enabled them to invest in it. In 1869 President Grant came to New York, Colonel Babcock accompanying him. The witness related the circumstances of Colonel Babcock buying a piece property offered him for $7,800, the witness acting as trustee, as he had for other army officers in similar transactions, but receiving no compensation. When Colonel Babcock paid for the property a deed was given him and he afterwards disposed of the property. The title to the property was originally owned by John Rodgers. It was not convenient for General Butterfield to purchase the property, and it was purchased by Colonel Babcock, with the results mentioned.

The witness said that on the 12th of February, 1869, the first payment on the property of $500 was made by General Butterfield for Colonel Babcock. It was at Butterfield's request the property was first deeded to witness, not as trustee, but absolutely. He had afterwards deeded the property by him; he was attending to some business for General Porter at the time, that gentleman having purchased two lots in the same locality as Babcock's property.

Representative Cochran asked witness: Do you know whether Babcock ever paid a dollar for the property? A.—Not of my own knowledge.

Q.—Did you negotiate a mortgage on the property with the bank? A.—General Butterfield negotiated with the bank for $5,000.

The witness, in further answer to questions, said the property was purchased with the understanding that Colonel Babcock should have it. Most of the arrangements were made with General Butterfield, with whom witness was on duty at the time.

Representative Glover, of the committee, interrogated the witness about the property purchased by General Porter, from which $5 appears on the first payment was $750, which he thought came by a check from General Butterfield, as did the other payment of $7,150. The question was asked of the witness whether he could say whether either Porter or Babcock paid one copper. Witness answered that he had knowledge derived from memoranda which state that they sent a draft to Butterfield for $2,000. Witness was reminded by Representative Glover that he had said he was not well enough acquainted with Babcock and Porter to have drafts sent by them to him, and was asked how, in view of this statement, the witness was entrusted with their real estate transactions? Witness answered that he was well known in the army, and this entire transaction, without ordinary safeguards, was purely based on the confidence Porter and Babcock had in him as an officer and gentleman. Being closely interrogated as to how Butterfield became mixed up all the time in the transactions, witness said that Butterfield was personally a friend of those gentlemen, and was desirous of doing them a kindness, and therefore assisted them in making the purchase.

Alexander P. Tutton, formerly Supervisor of Internal Revenue, testified as to seizures of certain distilleries in Chicago, and the question of granting immunity to those implicated in frauds who should testify. There was nothing specially new in his evidence.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION INQUIRY.

Messrs. Morton, Sargent and Cooper, of Tennessee, are the Senators on the joint committee to go to California and inquire into the Chinese immigration question.

TARDY JUSTICE.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day, in reporting on the petition of the heirs of the late Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, say they find from unquestionable evidence that the charges of disloyalty and conspiracy against the Government on which the Senate resolution of July 11, 1861, expelling him and nine other Senators was based, were, as regards Sebastian, merely a matter of suspicion and inference, and wholly unfounded as to fact, except as to his absence during the preceding seven days, which is proved to have been unavoidable, and was not of itself an expulsory offense. They find also that he was an earnest opponent of secession, and remained devotedly loyal to the United States during his entire life time. A partial reparation for the injustice done him, they therefore recommend the annulment of his expulsion, and provide for the payment of his salary for the balance of his term.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

After the adjournment of the Senate this afternoon, the Republican Senators held a caucus which lasted nearly two hours, but resulted in no formal action. The subjects discussed were the unfinished appropriation bills and the question of adjournment. The prevalent tone of discussion indicated a determination on the part of a large majority of the Senate to remain in session indefinitely, unless the House will consent to adjust the differences on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill and the Diplomatic and Indian Appropriation bills on the same basis of compromise which has been carried into effect regarding others, namely: To appropriate reduced amounts, but to refer all propositions for changes of existing law to commissions of inquiry to sit during the recess and report to Congress at the beginning of its next session.

BLUFORD WILSON CONTINUES HIS TESTIMONY.

Ex-Solicitor of the Treasury Bluford Wilson again testified before the committee on St. Louis whisky frauds to-day. His testimony was mostly in explanation of his private papers, and their subsequent examination by Treasury officials. His statement is substantiated by affidavits of Messrs. Winslow and Dixon, private secretaries of the witness, who packed the papers. Major Wilson testified that he had never had any evidence implicating Logan or Farwell, except statements of local prosecuting officers that these gentlemen were suspected. He had never himself expressed any belief or opinion that they were implicated, and he preferred not to do so now. In regard to the abandonment of the prosecutions against Ward and Wadsworth, he said that he had always firmly opposed it. Mr. Wilson directly contradicted Gavitt, the revenue agent, who testified yesterday that the Solicitor had instructed him to go for Bristow for the Presidency, and read a letter accusing Gavitt of indiscreet and disreputable conduct while in Illinois, on account of which he was withdrawn from that service. Yaryan, however, admitted having told Gavitt that this damned Blaine business must stop, because Gavitt devoted more time to politics than to business, while it was contrary to the orders of both Yaryan and the Commissioner for special agents to interfere with politics, either directly or indirectly.

By Mr. Plaisted—How many special agents were at Cincinnati in the interest of Bristow? Answer—No one that I can name now.

Q.—Was not Matthews there? A.—Mr. Matthews was there. He was a Supervisor.

Q.—Were not all the supervisors of the South there? A.—I cannot recall any except as they were there as delegates. Mr. Chamberlain, of Georgia, I believe, was there as a delegate. Those are the only two gentlemen I can now recall as having been there in the interest of Mr. Bristow, while there were hundreds of revenue agents there in the interests of other candidates. I believe there were from eighty to one hundred there from the New York Custom House in the interest of Roscoe Conkling, a very large number in the interest of Morton and quite a number in the interest of Blaine.

In reply to a question by the Chairman, Mr. Wilson said that Yaryan was one of the most devoted and efficient public officers he had ever met, and that Chapman, who claimed credit the other day for a large share of the work in the St. Louis cases, knew nothing until the papers which they were worked up for seizure. The examination of the witness will probably be concluded to-morrow. It is expected that Horace Porter will be examined to-morrow.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF PENSION AGENCIES.

Senator Boutwell reported a bill to-day from the Select Committee on Civil Service, providing that on and after the date, when the terms of left hand, existing pension agencies shall be discontinued, and such duties imposed by law or regulations on the several pension agents shall hereafter be performed by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington. The bill further provides that to facilitate the payment of pensions in this manner, the Treasurer may designate a sufficient number of clerks to sign checks for him, and the checks thus signed shall be paid by the officers or banks on wich drawn.

PLENTY OF SILVER.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the various treasury officers throughout the country to pay out silver coin in exchange for legal tender notes and in the ordinary disbursements of the Government.

POLITICAL.

Missouri.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—The Republicans of the Tenth Congressional district of this State have nominated H. M. Pollard for Congress.

Indiana.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

EVANSVILLE, August 2.—Curran A. Debruler, of this city, was nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention held here to-day.

HON. G. S. ORTH WITHDRAWS AS A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 2.—A special from Lafayette, Indiana, to the *Journal* says: The following letter has just been handed the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee:

LAFAYETTE, IND., August 2, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Feeling satisfied, after a full consultation with yourself and other friends in different parts of the State, that I shall not receive the hearty support of the Republican party so essential to success in the approaching election, I hereby tender you my declination as a candidate for Governor. With best wishes for the success of the cause, I am yours, truly,

GODLOVE S. ORTH.

To Colonel D. G. Friedley, Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

In view of the declination of Mr. Orth, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee has issued the following call:

ROOMS OF REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 2, 1876.

Hon. G. S. Orth having tendered his resignation as a candidate for Governor, the State Central Committee is hereby invited to meet at the rooms of the Committee, in Indianapolis, on Friday, August 4th, at seven o'clock P. M., to take action upon such declination.

[Signed.] D. G. FRIEDLEY.

Mississippi.

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE NOMINATED.

VICKSBURG, August 2.—The Democrats of the Sixth district have nominated General James R. Chalmers for Congress.

New York.

SHAM CARY NOMINATED FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY BY THE GREENBACKERS.

NEW YORK, August 2.—At a meeting in this city to-day of the National Executive Council appointed by the Indianapolis Convention (Independent or Greenback party), in discharge of a duty imposed by the convention, after consultation with Peter Cooper and leading Greenbackers met in the Union, nominated General Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, for the Vice Presidency. Cary accepts the nomination.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE met to-day, John G. Priest, of Missouri, presiding in the absence of Chairman Hewitt. After approving the work already done by the Executive Committee in organization and practical work of the canvass, the committee adjourned to meet on the 21st of September.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The Executive Committee of the Republican National Convention met here to-day. The only members of the committee not present were George C. Graham, of California; John T. Averill, of St. Paul, and John Y. Stone, of Iowa. A Committee on Finance was appointed, consisting of Zachariah Chandler, R. C. McCormick, of Arizona; John M. Forbes, of Boston; Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, and A. B. Cornell, of New York.

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876.

ONE hundred years ago to-day the engrossed copy of the Declaration of Independence was ready for signatures, and received the names of such members of the Congress as were present, though some names were subsequently added.

"TILDEN and HENDRICKS entirely agree." SAMMY goes for inflation with HENDRICKS, and HENDRICKS with TILDEN for hard money. "And if Satan cast out Satan he is divided against himself: how shall his kingdom stand?"

THE colored men who attended the recent indignation meeting at Hamburg, South Carolina, to denounce the murder of their brethren by a mob of Georgia cutthroats, have been discharged by their employers. Meanwhile, Governor CHAMBERLAIN, what are *you* doing in the premises? Fine words butter no parsnips.

TENNESSEE proposes to present the name of ex-Governor ISHAM G. HARRIS for the seat of ex-President JOHNSON in the Senate, now filled by Judge KEY. HARRIS went out of the Union before his State seceded and took with him the money of the State from the Bank of Tennessee, and carried it over to the rebellion.

SECRETARY ROBESON has written a letter asking the Committee on Judiciary to proceed with the investigation referred to them without delay. The request should be granted as a matter of simple justice. If he is to be impeached he wants to meet that issue at once, and if he is not to be thus arraigned he is entitled to know it.

APPLETON OAKSMITH, the notorious African slave trader, is the President of a TILDEN and VANCE club at Morehead city, Carteret county, North Carolina, and is an ardent supporter of TILDEN and HENDRICKS. JOHN KELLY has recently written a very loving letter to him, in which he informs him that the city of New York will give TILDEN a majority of 50,000.

NEWS from all parts of the State is most encouraging. Never did the Republicans evince a more determined disposition to conquer. The party is generally in line, and unusual activity is manifested for so early a period in a campaign. Let every township that has not done so, organize at once, and communication be kept up with the county central organizations.

THE gauge of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad has just been narrowed to conform with that of the international and great Northern and Eastern connections. But one train has missed each way. Cars can now run through from there to the Gulf. This change marks an important epoch in the commercial history of Galveston and the railroad interests of Texas.

IT NOW seems certain that the House bill to repeal the Bankrupt act will not pass the Senate. The Senate Judiciary Committee, however, it is stated, have reported a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the operation of the several statutes in relation to bankruptcy, and to recommend legislation thereupon, the passage of which bill will be urged upon the House of Representatives with a view to further legislation upon the Bankrupt law at the next session of Congress.

THE Democratic papers make a great noise when a prominent German happens to take their side of the fight, and endeavor to make the unsophisticated believe that the Germans as a rule are supporting their ticket. A Kansas correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, who lives in a German settlement, says he does not believe that one in ten will support TILDEN, although a majority of them were Liberal Republicans. They say they never were Democrats and never intend to be; that HAYES suits them exactly, and that his letter of acceptance covers the whole ground. So much for that Democratic bubble.

THE New York *Bulletin* has compiled a statement showing the indebtedness of sixty-four cities in this country as it stood in 1870 according to the census of that year, and the enormous increase such indebtedness has made by giving the latest obtainable figures. These sixty-four municipalities had in 1870 an aggregate indebtedness of $278,640,000. In 1876 the aggregate had grown to $640,000,000, showing an increase of $362,200,000, or at the rate of 130 per cent. within a period of five or six years. This affords a fair indication of the political effects of the general inflation and extravagance that culminated in the panic of 1873.

TOWARD the close of the war the United States Government erected at Glasgow, Kentucky, a commodious building for the use of the colored people for school purposes, which, we are informed, have been numerous additions and improvements made to the buildings and grounds by resident colored people, while a school for the education of the freedmen has been almost constantly in operation, sustained by private subscriptions. Last Friday evening the colored people assembled in their house to organize a HAYES and WHEELER club, and on the same night the Democrats held a meeting in the Court House in favor of "TILDEN and reform"—*after which the colored people's school house was burned to the ground.* Comment is unnecessary.

THE United States Circuit Court of Illinois has just decided that under the laws of that State it is no more necessary that a married woman shall acknowledge than that a married man shall in order to make a valid deed. The same proof that binds the husband binds the wife. The statutes give a married woman full and complete control over her property, and place her on the same footing as a femme sole. She may acknowledge it as if she were unmarried, and the signature can be proven against her the same as though she were so. Heretofore, in that State, it has been held that a married woman could only convey her real estate by acknowledging the deed before an authorized officer and submitting to an examination separate and apart from her husband.

THE Washington correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, a bitter opponent of the Administration, sets forth the true inwardness of the average Democratic instinct in the following revealing manner:

The fact is, that a majority of the Democrats, North and South, still hate the black man, and dislike to do him entire justice. It is not to be sometimes alleged, that anybody has a purpose of reducing him again to slavery, but it is true that a large class of Democrats resist to the last a recognition of the fact that the negro is no longer a chattel, but a man and a citizen, entitled to the same rights as his white brother. A majority of the Southern members find it hard to treat a black man decently. If he will only "keep his place," and be respectful and humble, they are willing to agree not to persecute him, but to meet him as an equal (politically) is what they can't and won't do yet. And among the Northern Democrats there are the meanest negro haters in Congress.

THE Republican Legislature of Texas enacted, in 1871, an efficient public free school law, and while that law was in force, and until the Democrats swept into power, in 1873-4, they had schools generally throughout the State. A letter to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* states that the writer does not know of a public free school in the State now, though there were a few schools during the years 1874-5 for four months in the year. Moreover, school teachers that taught in 1873 under the Republican system have not yet received their pay; true, they received a promise to pay in the shape of a warrant, but there has not yet been made any provision to pay those warrants, while a few teachers that taught since under a Democratic school law have been paid. And to keep in remembrance old Confederate times the present Legislature is about investing the permanent school fund of the State in State bonds. What is the meaning of this investment? Are they preparing to secede again?

THE eastward movement of breadstuffs by lake, last month, was extremely light as compared with former years. The tabular statistics of the Buffalo *Express* show that the aggregate receipts at that port during the month, including flour reduced to wheat, were 3,816,167 bushels, which is 3,784,883 bushels less than the receipts during the corresponding month last year, and three to four million bushels less than any corresponding month in the years since 1870. The decline is largely in wheat, which shows some 3,000,000 bushels less than last year. Corn was 200,000 bushels less, while in oats there was an increase of about the same quantity. The falling off in flour during July, compared with the same month last year, was 46,181 barrels, and from the opening of lake navigation to the end of July, compared with the corresponding period last year, the decline is 148,797 barrels. The total grain receipts by lake since opening, including flour reduced to wheat, are 21,076,055 bushels, being 1,709,815 bushels less than the corresponding period last year.

THE progress of education in the Argentine Republic may not be as rapid as in this country, but the official statistics presented by Mr. DORNA, Charge d'Affairs of that Republic to our Government, at the late international educational conference at Philadelphia, shows a condition of affairs by no means discreditable to that country. Their entire system of government is modeled after that of the United States. The comparisons of Mr. DORNA were between the Government of Brazil, Chili and the Argentine Republic. He gave the volumes and pages of the Government reports from which his facts were drawn. The population of each of the countries is: The Argentine Republic, 1,837,000; Chili, 2,040,000; Brazil, 11,780,000. Number of school children from six to sixteen, in the Republic, 460,000; Chili, 510,000; Brazil, 2,945,000. Number in actual attendance in the Republic, 117,000; Chili, 83,000; Brazil, 155,000. Total number of children that receive no education in the Republic, 342,000; in Chili, 462,000; in Brazil, 2,790,000. Annual expense of each for education—in the Republic, $2,425,000; Chili, $1,133,000; Brazil, $2,357,000. This is certainly a creditable showing. It appears, also, that the kindergarten system has been in full operation there for a number of years. They have seven or eight different schools of this kind, although it is not a part of the public school system. It was introduced by a gentleman, who, on a visit to Germany, became interested in the system and induced some Germans to emigrate and establish FROEBEL'S system. Those teachers are fully patronized and in large part supported by the Government. The normal school system was introduced there some six or seven years previous to its establishment in the United States, and one of the former Presidents of the Republic is now Director General of the schools of Buenos Ayres.

THE Democratic House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, have reported at last. They have spent over six months in dragging through all the business transacted by that department during the last fifteen years, and they have discovered absolutely nothing on which they can base a single charge against the Republican administration, nor anything which they can condemn, except the system of preventing and detecting registration and election frauds, which was invented and put into successful operation in New York city by Commissioner DAVENPORT. They do not find the money dishonestly used, nor complain of the vigorous operations of the DAVENPORT system, except that it is expensive, and that the President overstepped the provisions of the statutes when he ordered the Department of Justice to furnish DAVENPORT money to put his system into operation under the act of Congress appropriating a sum of money each year for the prevention and detection of election frauds. This objection, however, is effectually disposed of by the Republican minority report, which quotes the statute and the provisions of the appropriation bills to show that the President and Attorney General WILLIAMS were authorized to furnish DAVENPORT the money. The minority report also shows the absolute necessity for some such system as DAVENPORT'S for preventing frauds in the Democratic wards in New York. It relates the history of the Tammany frauds, the LAWRENCE investigations in 1869, the subsequent legislation which carried the DAVENPORT system into operation, the Committee of Seventy, and the destruction of the organized schemes to carry out fraud in New York, and recommends that the system be continued—as it ought to be.

THE Washington *Republican* gives some interesting particulars concerning a swindler named ROCKAFELLOW who was arrested in that city last Saturday for obtaining money under false pretenses. He turns out to be the confederate of a certain Dr. WARREN, hailing from Port Royal, South Carolina, recently, and formerly claiming Key West as his residence. ROCKAFELLOW and WARREN were the aids of WHITTHORNE, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, in manufacturing material for his innuendoes against the Secretary of the Navy. The whole of the so-called testimony upon which is founded the majority report against the Navy Department, as to the award of contracts for furnishing provisions to the fleet at Key West and Port Royal, was, it is alleged, furnished by ROCKAFELLOW and WARREN in conjunction. They formed a league for that purpose, and ROCKAFELLOW was fitly chosen to gather the garbage with which WARREN besmirched the Secretary and the heads of bureaus in the Navy Department. WARREN, who until a few months past, was the contractor for supplying the fleet, was no a regular dealer in provisions, but was better known as the proprietor of a gambling den and a small tavern at Port Royal. The Government contract being taken from him and awarded to another person at a lower price for the provisions, WARREN swore vengeance against the Secretary of the Navy. He went to Washington and formed an alliance with the swindler ROCKAFELLOW, and together these worthies furnished the Committee on Naval Affairs with its "reliable" information upon which solely was based one of the principal charges against the Navy Department. ROCKAFELLOW is now in jail.

THE New York market has at length felt the influence of the decided falling off in the season's supply of raw silk, and is stimulated by the fact of several hundred bales of China silk being shipped from that port to London within the last ten days, on account of the higher prices ruling there. This class of silk is now selling in the New York market at least fifty cents per pound less than the cost of laying it down at present ruling prices in Shanghai. The inequality cannot, however, be long maintained. It must be equalized shortly, and jobbers and consumers of silk goods must prepare to accept the altered situation. The principal raw silk markets of the world are unusually active, and large transactions are taking place at rapidly advancing prices. The causes of this unexpected advance at a time when the general depression in business would naturally suggest lower prices are two-fold. The European crops have resulted disastrously, not being more than one-third the yield of the previous year, while the China crop is likewise much below the average. It is estimated that the European yield will fall short this year about six million pounds, and the export from North China alone is set down about twenty thousand bales, or two and one-half million pounds less than last year. Whatever the advance may have upon our own silk manufacturers, it is as yet too soon to estimate with certainty. It may be assumed, however, that so marked a diminution in the supply of raw material as now seems inevitable will lessen by so much the ability of our manufacturers to compete with the manufacturers abroad, as to be likely to occasion a general advance in prices of all manufactured goods.

TRADE marks among producers of one nationality have long been protected by law on the general system of equity, but it was not until 1870 that Congress passed a law for this purpose. In nearly all countries trade marks are respected and have been for a long time. Hence, as the New York *Commercial Advertiser* pertinently says: "If the goods of a native manufacturer are to be respected and he permitted to receive the profits of his own invention or production, it is only just that a foreign producer whose articles find a demand in the market should enjoy the same privilege." It appears, however, that the forgery of American trade marks in England has gone to such extremes that merchants of New York, Boston and Philadelphia have sent a petition to the State Department, asking that this subject may form part of the next treaty made with Great Britain. They also ask that if a commercial treaty with France is considered, the subject of protection to trade marks may be treated in that also. Owing to the diversity of State laws upon the subject there is serious difficulty in preventing the forging of foreign trade marks in this country, and the dealers in champagne wines, especially, have suffered greatly from the sale of spurious wine under counterfeit brands.

The following, from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, is so applicable to our own city that we draw the attention of those most directly concerned to its practical suggestions:

Manufacturers and merchants seeking an outlet for our surplus products, look wistfully at inviting fields in Brazil and the South American republics, but find themselves forestalled in a great measure by England and Germany, who are already on the ground, and studiously cater to the wants of their customers. A careful observer remarks that in South America is a mine of wealth, which we are stupidly neglecting. While grasping the shadow of transatlantic trade we are allowing a solid reality to slip from our hands. Brazil with its millions of inhabitants, Chili, Peru, the Colombian and Venezuelian Republics, nay, even Mexico and the Central American States, are open markets which we either neglect entirely, or only supply with a scant portion—not of our best, but our second or lower grade of goods. This is the field toward which our manufacturers should turn their eyes. The West Indies, too, stand with open arms to welcome us, but we are deaf. What is needed is the establishment of regular agencies there, and the shipping of such stock as will do honor to the factories from whence they emanate, and will prove attractive to purchasers. If the American made article is just as good and cheaper than the English, they stand ready to purchase it.

THE failure to convict Belknap is the formal indorsement of his corrupt and infamous practices by the Radical party. That party, through its representatives in the highest court in the land, has declared that official bribery and corruption are not crimes that deserve punishment, and that a Cabinet Minister, when detected in them and after he confesses his guilt, shall be subjected to no punishment.—*Post.*

The *Post* wilfully and deliberately falsifies. Thirteen Republicans and twenty-five Democrats voted "guilty," while of the twenty-four Republicans who voted not guilty, all but two announced that they did so simply upon the ground that the Senate had no jurisdiction or power to try a man not in office at the time of his impeachment.

THE strength of the Greenback movement in this State would seem to be underestimated by the "hard-money" wing of the Democracy. A prominent coal operator and iron manufacturer of Schuylkill county, in conversation with a representative of the Philadelphia *Press*, on Tuesday, stated that among the miners and laborers of the coal regions, Greenback clubs were being organized, and as these districts were largely Democratic, he presumed that the vote cast for the COOPER ticket in Pennsylvania would be drawn mainly from the Democratic ranks.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Greece is in a trying state, and seething hot.

A professor of petrification is the newest among Paris notables.

A valuable nickel mine has just been found in Seymour, Conn.

The Icelanders are emigrating from their doomed country as fast as possible.

The "National Needle-makers' Association" is in session at Springfield, Massachusetts.

According to the last count there are twenty-six Switzerlands in the United States.

A man out in Michigan advertises a recipe for making any gamy colt trot in two minutes.

Massachusetts has inaugurated a movement for the encouragement of tree-planting.

Nearly all the small Michigan lakes are reported to be higher now than they have been for years.

In Turkey it is a capital offense to profess Christianity. Here it is too often a "capital" pretense.

Tilden is rich, and it is noted as an interesting fact that the wages of sin have not been cut down.

Few of the Atlantic steamship lines have done more than pay expenses during the last six or eight months.

The abolition of capital letters, except at be beginning of paragraphs, sentences and political lines, is now advocated.

The yacht Mohawk will never sail as a pleasure boat again. It is being refitted and will be sold for an oyster boat.

The Kansas farmers are so embarrassed with their superabundant crops that they actually sigh for the agile grasshopper.

From various sections of the country come serious complaints of the rapidly increasing use of opium by the fair sex.

The revisers of the authorized version of the New Testament have reached the end of the second Epistle to the Thessalonians.

A mounted patrol to protect the live stock of Wyoming stock-growers against marauding Indians, has just been organized.

The system of penny savings banks which has been so successfully established in England, has just been introduced into France.

There are bitter complaints at the wretched quality and capacity of the army canines in use by the troops operating against the Indians.

It is a matter attracting serious attention the number of Italian malefactors at present astir and occupying cells in our various State prisons.

The Hudson is using the roe of Albany beef for caviare as never before, and a new industry, perhaps equal to the Caspian, is to be established there.

Chicago is tiding over her financial difficulties by means of a "popular loan" bearing eight per cent. interest, the certificates to be receivable for taxes.

Julius Chambers' book, describing his experience as a volunteer lunatic in an American insane asylum, is attracting much attention in England.

It is charged that the hospital of Chicago is so managed that nurses get drunk, that insane women are afraid of the attendants, and that babies die through neglect.

San Francisco is afflicted with a grain ring, which stands between the farmers and the shippers, and is likely this year to make a handsome profit at their expense.

Cincinnati fishermen have discovered that the potato bug is good bait for trout. It has always been known that the trout is more greedy than discriminating in his diet.

It is not alone in this country that the poor are suffering. A Glasgow (Scotland) paper says that $2,500,000 is annually expended in that city for the relief of pauperism.

The Philadelphia carpet manufacturers are now underselling English manufacturers, although England supplies us with the greater part of the wool used therein.

So popular are the normal schools in Canada that at the one which has been in operation longest there are constantly from 500 to 600 more applications for admission than can be granted.

It has been proposed to form an "old bachelors' brigade" in New York city which Tilden shall lead, in the Democratic party. None to be admitted under sixty, the extreme women haters to be placed in the van.

The world does move. The Inquisition Hall, in the old convent of the Dominicans, where Galileo was tried and Bruno was arraigned for declaring that the earth moved round the sun, is to be converted into a memorial temple of science.

In New England the great success of such narrow-gauge roads as have been built has created as great an enthusiasm as seems inevitable will lessen by so much the ability of our manufacturers to compete with the manufacturers abroad, as to be likely to occasion a general advance in prices of all manufactured goods.

TRADE marks among producers of one nationality have long been protected by law on the general system of equity, but it was not until 1870 that Congress passed a law for this purpose. In nearly all countries trade marks are respected and have been for a long time. Hence, as the New York *Commercial Advertiser* pertinently says: "If the goods of a native manufacturer are to be respected and he permitted to receive the profits of his own invention or production, it is only just that a foreign producer whose articles find a demand in the market should enjoy the same privilege." It appears, however, that the forgery of American trade marks in England has gone to such extremes that merchants of New York, Boston and Philadelphia have sent a petition to the State Department, asking that this subject may form part of the next treaty made with Great Britain. They also ask that if a commercial treaty with France is considered, the subject of protection to trade marks may be treated in that also. Owing to the diversity of State laws upon the subject there is serious difficulty in preventing the forging of foreign trade marks in this country, and the dealers in champagne wines, especially, have suffered greatly from the sale of spurious wine under counterfeit brands.

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PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

The Newly Opened Territory About Warren—The Latest Strikes—Wells Likely to be Short-Lived.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WARREN, PA., August 1, 1876.

This beautiful town manifests more indications of business activity than has ever been known in its previous history; but such is inevitably the case with those localities where the irrepressible producer carries his innovations and pushes development in search of petroleum. Although this is a new field of operation and the future only can reveal the extent of its resources as producing territory, from present indications there is no reason why any depressing influence should result to the oil market from the prospective yield of this district. Of course it is used by the bear interest, as was the McKean county territory, in systematic efforts to spread unnecessary alarm by all kinds of exaggerated reports, both as to the daily average production of the district and the yield of individual wells. On Saturday reports were circulated in reference to the enormous yield of two new wells in this vicinity, and the bears on 'Change took advantage of the rumors to force a decline in the market.

While experience only can test the value of this new producing territory, and abundant evidence exists of oil being found in paying quantities, it is already manifest that the new wells decline rapidly from their rate of production when first struck. Some good strikes, which have occurred within the last ten days, afford sufficient evidence of this fact. Of these, the Hoffman well, in the vicinity of the Bell, which came in about a week ago with a daily average production of about 100 barrels, is now yielding only between thirty and forty barrels a day.

Watson & Andrews' well, located in the immediate vicinity of the Bell well, on Friday commenced flowing. It made several flows on Saturday, giving indications of its proving a fair producing well, but on Sunday, from some cause, it ceased flowing.

Kesmith & Co.'s new well, located a few rods from the Bell well, which also came in recently with a daily yield estimated at about 100 barrels, has declined very rapidly in the last few days, and is producing only between twenty and thirty barrels a day at present.

Ford & Co's new well, located a few rods from the Bell, commenced to flow liberally on Saturday forenoon at the rate of about seventy five barrels a day. A large gas vein was tapped by the drill. A number of visitors made a pilgrimage to the new spouter, and were considerably interested in its operations.

Watson & Jones' new well is another of the recent good strikes, and has been yielding for the last few days an average of sixty to seventy barrels a day.

The famous Bell well has declined in its production so much that it is yielding at present only between forty and fifty barrels.

All kinds of wild rumors have been in circulation in reference to the new wells in this district, and among the rest Jonathan Watson's test well, on the Liggins farm, reported as drilling in the special correspondence of the COMMERCIAL on the 31st ultimo, was said by those interested in depressing the market to be completed and flowing largely. This well is located about three miles in a northerly direction from the Bell and Nesmith wells, and is down over seven hundred feet. On Friday it flowed considerable salt water, the pressure of several feet in the derrick. The presence of the salt water is an unfavorable symptom, under the best of circumstances. This test well may be regarded as a success, so far as demonstrating the fact that the belt is not to be found in the vicinity of the test venture; but as a producing well it must be set down as a failure.

Developments continue to be pushed with marked activity. A number of new rigs are going up, and over fifty can be counted from the banks of the Conneawango creek.

The result of operations carried on in this locality, must inevitably be to drain the territory as rapidly as possible. It the object of the owners of the wells had been to drill them in the closest convenient proximity to their adjacents, it could not have been more successfully carried out.

Should this new oil field prove as productive as its most sanguine friends even wish it may, the depleted condition of the older producing territory and the increasing demand for petroleum in both foreign and home markets will find abundant use for the yield of the Warren district without necessarily depressing the market price of petroleum. DOT.

PERSONAL.

It is now thought that Mrs. Custer will not long survive her husband. Her condition is a critical one, and her death may be counted for at any time.

P. J. Smyth, the Irish member of the British Parliament, whose Home Rule speech has attracted attention, was once a workman in a Brooklyn distillery.

President Grant thinks of going to England next March to visit his daughter. He contemplates traveling in Europe for a year or two, returning home by way of China and California.

A man named Bodda turns up in London, who states in court that he "gets living by making claims on singers who sing copyrighted songs in public, and taking out summonses in the names of the proprietors."

The newspapers are already announcing the coming marriage of Governor Tilden. The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman* asserts that he is engaged to be married to an accomplished and beautiful lady, a native of Kentucky, at present residing in Alabama.

The story that John Bright had refused to drink the health of "the Empress" is pronounced untrue by the London *Examiner*. The toast was proposed: "The Queen, "Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India," and Mr. Bright rose, though he did not drink, as he never partakes of wine.

He lives at Burlington, this time, and is 169 years old, "has used tobacco and alcoholic liquors quite freely for ninety or years," and yet is neither palsied, blind, deaf nor dumb. Louis Nictor Amedee Henry was born in France, in March, 1757, was a soldier under the first Napoleon, came to America sixty-five years ago, and has lived in Burlington fifty years. He has recently visited the Centennial.

A certain mad wag on a Cincinnati journal lately distinguished himself in New York: Dining at a restaurant he noticed on the bill of fare a request to the guests to report "any want of attention." He sent for the landlord and pointed out the notice. "Has there been any want of attention?" queried Boniface. "I should think there had," was the reply; "I have been here fifteen minutes and *no one has asked me to take a drink.*"

The forger Winslow has written three long letters to the Boston *Herald*, in which he gives a history of his family and an account of himself, but reveals nothing of importance in regard to his criminal transactions. Before the panic he held himself to be worth $150,000. In regard to his downfall he says: "The first recollection or intimation I had of anything wrong was months after it must have occurred, and then all I knew or have since recalled was what appeared incontestible evidence that it had been done. Terrified and bewildered I kept it a secret, thinking to save myself. From developments subsequently made I have reason to doubt whether this first false step was taken by me or by me the second one. I only must have done it in a moment of bewilderment, although I did not remember it in the least."

It is reported, and apparently it is believed by those who should be most interested in knowing whether the report is true or not, that there is to be an exodus of British steel manufacturers to this country. All that is positively known, however, is that one large Sheffield firm has been buying property in the vicinity of Syracuse, with the intention of going largely into the manufacture of steel for the American market. It is said further that there has been some sort of a hitch in the arrangements, and that the enterprise is not yet wholly certain to be undertaken. There are, of course, a sort of objections to the coming of British makers of steel, if they think they can make any money by so doing. We should encourage them to come and bring their capital with them. The file is open to them. If they come it will be a new triumph for the system of protection. Moreover, the threatened invasion of the United States by British manufacturers is a good symptom in another aspect. The iron and steel trades are in a condition by no means prosperous at present, and that in this country as in England. This fact is as well known to the Sheffield manufacturers as it is to us. If, therefore, they see fit to transfer their business to this country in the present season of depression, it is an indication that they think the day of great prosperity for the trade in England has passed, and that they look to the United States will become the best field for the exercise of their trade. —*Boston Advertiser.*

In nineteen cities and towns of Massachusetts, with an estimated population of 819,400, there were 535 deaths last week, showing an annual death rate per 1,000 during the week of 33.95; death rate from the principal zymotic diseases, 15.81.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secreta y

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE BLUE RAY OF THE SUNLIGHT AND OF THE BLUE COLOR OF THE SKY. In developing Animal and Vegetable Life, in Arresting Disease and Restoring Health in Acute and Chronic Disorders to Human and Domestic Animals, as Illustrated by the Experiments of General A. J. Pleasanton and others, between the years 1871 and 1876. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The above long title page will give some idea of the character of this work, which proposes some radical changes in the curious theories it advocates. Scientific men are somewhat divided as to the theory advanced, and time only will prove its correctness. The publication of this contribution to chemical science will enable the public to judge of the merits of the work, which proposes to build up new views in therapeutics. The character of these new theories have already appeared in various shapes.

A FAMILY TREE. By A. De Fontblanque, author of "Tangled Skein," etc. WOVEN OF MANY THREADS. By C. V. Hamilton, author of "Crown from the Spear," etc. Published by Estes & Lauriatt, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

"A Family Tree" is the product of a writer much admired by the lovers of light literature. He has written several novels of the same class.

"Woven of Many Threads" was written by an American lady, depicting scenes in Italy, the land of song and art. The characters are diverse in bent and graphically outlined.

It is a matter of note that New England which so long was the great center of Congregationalism, should supply New York city with so many Episcopalian clergyman. For instance, the senior Tyng is a native of Newburyport; Tuttle, of St. Luke's, is from New Haven. "Father Morrill," of St. Alban's, is a native of Maine. Ewer, of St. Ignatius, is of Nantucket birth. Dix, of Trinity, is from New Hampshire. Cook, of St. Bartholomew's, and Gallaudet, of St. Ann's, are natives of Connecticut. Beach, of St. Peter's, is a Vermonter, and so be Drapers, of St. Andrew's. Eaton, of St. Clement's, and Cotton Smith, of the Transfiguration, are from Massachusetts, and so is Houghton, of the Church of the Transfiguration, commonly called the "Little Church 'Round the Corner."

DRY GOODS.
G. SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.
NEW GOODS.
LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated
Black Cachemere Silks,
Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.
Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.
BLACK CACHEMERES.
We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.
We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy
Dress Goods.
PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED
Hernanis and Grenadines.
We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.
Domestic Goods,
Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of
KID GLOVES,
VERY CHEAP.
G. Schleiter,
89
Market Street.
WSTTHS

DRY GOODS.
1876. E
WHAT WE KEEP.
Dress Goods
By weekly visitation to the Eastern market sortment of Dress Goods, of very newest shades, wool Delaines, Mohairs, Poplins, Alpacas, Balm Black Cashmeres in Union, and all wool and Si Hernanis, Grenadines, Lawns, Grass Cloths, L lowest to finest qualities.
Furnishing Goods
Ladies and Misses' Linen Suits and Overdres Ladies' Muslin and Merino Underwear, Waists Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Night Dresses Sacques of all kinds, White Goods of every des Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, Trunks, Traveling
Domestic and Hous
Calicos, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Shirting and Fu Variegated Red Tablings, Loom Linens, Linen Sheetings, Pillow-case Muslins, Bleached and
Housefurnis
Hemp, Cotton, Rag, One, Two and Three Ply Shadings and Blinds, Fixtures, Stools and Has
Ladies and Gents'
Hats, Bonnets, Lace Caps and Bonnets, Ribb Sets, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Gloves of all kin Engings and Insertings, Fringes, Gimps, Cotto Sets, Children's Knit Sacques, Gents' Ties, Ro kerchiefs, Light, Medium and Heavy Weight Buttons, Shirt Studs, &c., &c.
Housekeeping and
Tooth, Hair, Scrubbing, Dusting and Window Flow Brooms, Chamois Skins, Shaving Brush German Silver and Plated Knives, Forks and Market Baskets, Clothes Baskets and Hampers, ing, Hair Oils and Ointments, Flavoring Extra Whips and Reaters, Candlesticks, Machine Oi the way of Children's Toys and useful articles.
Prices Un
WILLIAM
Nos. 165,
167 and 169 Fed
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and materials, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Etc.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $1 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth, Black Grenadines and Hernanis.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantenes.
A large stock of Tamboured Lace Curtains, in imitation, at less than regular prices.
AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
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TTHS
R. H. PALMER & CO.
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE.
Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of
MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.
WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,
503 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
BUSINESS CHANCES.
DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that T. F. Chalfant and J. C. Speck, doing business at the St. Charles Hotel as CHALFANT & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, T. F. Chalfant retiring. All accounts due to and by said firm will be settled by the remaining partner, who will continue the business at the St. Charles Hotel, corner Third avenue and Wood street.
T. F. CHALFANT,
J. J. SPECK.
Pittsburgh, July 7, 1876.
In retiring from the firm of Chalfant & Co., I take this opportunity of thanking my many friends for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same for my successor. T. F. CHALFANT.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL.
J. J. SPECK, Proprietor.
C. H. CHALFANT, Manager.
This Hotel is centrally located and convenient for commercial travelers. Good, large, airy Sample Room. Rates $2 50 per day.
MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS OR BOILER FEEDERS,
For Locomotive and Stationary Boilers.
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co
Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.
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NEXT PRESIDENT.
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANT Ely, Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Size 10x24 and 11x14. Address
STROEBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 2, 1876.

Another sluggish day was experienced at the banks, with business continuing to work along in its usual easy and monotonous course. Perhaps a little more life can be reported during the last two days than at the close of last week. There was no improvement in the actual condition of affairs, but as customary around the opening of a new month there was something of an increase in the number of callers, and bank offices generally presented a more animated appearance. Still the transactions were only moderate, and as the activity exhibited was confined mainly to ordinary routine of counter matters, bank officers failed to make any essential change in the character or tone of their reports. Deposits being large, and idle capital rather abundant to expect the temporary demand developed by the monthly settlement day to improve the loan market, the feeling manifested all around was about the same as frequently described of late, and easy money, abundant exchange and moderate counter transactions continued as heretofore the leading features of the financial situation.

—The local insurance companies frequently and justly say as an argument against patronizing foreign insurance companies, that all the money paid for premiums is carried out of the community and invested in other places, while their funds collected from premiums are loaned out to home borrowers.

The company that first realized the truth of this was the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, whose liberal course in making loans in this city has been rewarded by a large increase of its business.

We are glad to be able to state that the old Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, has decided to make loans in this city and vicinity on real estate that is clear from other incumbrance, and worth double the amount of the loan, and at most reasonable rates of interest. The representative of the company, at No. 84 Fourth avenue, is now prepared to receive proposals for loans in any amounts.

Although some of the savings banks that have been getting high rates of interest on real estate loans may not like the appearance of foreign capital in large amounts in our market, yet we welcome any movement that tends to cheapen money among our manufacturers.

—The money article of the London *Times* of July 10th contains the subjoined letter from the manager of the London agency of the Deutsche Bank, which has been written, as stated, at the special request and by authority of the German Government, contradicting certain statements which have appeared of late with reference to the silver question. It ought to do a good deal toward allaying the panic now prevailing in the silver market:

50 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., Saturday, July 15.

SIR: Various London papers having in recent articles on the silver question intimated that large quantities of the metal would or might be put upon the market by Germany, I herewith take the liberty of addressing you a few lines on the subject.

In one paper the stock of German silver has been alluded to as consisting of many millions sterling, in another it has been stated that the German Government intended to treat as much as possible every month, while the English correspondent of some Frankfort paper has asserted that the German Government had attempted, without success, to force sales in London at the recent reduced prices.

As representatives of the institution through whose medium the German sales in London and the East have been effected so far on this present time, and at the special request and by authority of the Imperial Government, I hereby beg to contradict in the most formal manner the foregoing statements as being altogether erroneous, implying, and contrary to the facts of the case.

The sales which have taken place represent, on an average, only 10 (ten) millions sterling per annum only, which is the best proof of the moderation with which they have been accomplished. No such generated amounts have ever been forced on the market; on the contrary, the Government have proceeded with so much discretion in the matter that much less has been realized than might have been done if the sales has been pressed with more persistence.

Far from attempting sales at the recent very low quotations, the Government at these rates from would-be buyers have been refused, the Government seeing no necessity for submitting to panic prices.

How much silver Germany may have to sell eventually cannot be known before the withdrawal of the thaler currency is terminated. The estimates vary from eight to twenty millions sterling or more, according to the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in the year 1876, and before whom, when giving my evidence, I stated the reasons why I am convinced that the lowest amount is likely to prove the right mark; to which I may now add that the most competent friends of silver in the Imperial Chancellery in Berlin estimate the eventual surplus at seven and one-half millions sterling, or even more, before a sufficient basis for the new silver coinage should be issued to a larger extent than 10s per head of the population, if even that much.

The present available stock of German silver may not exceed seven millions sterling, not likely at any time to accumulate excessively, as the old silver coin gets being retired in every country.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

For the Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency.

G. FIETSCH, Manager.

—The NEW YORK *Journal of Commerce* of Tuesday says:

The California Supreme Court has just decided a point which, so far as the court and counsel could ascertain, after the most careful research, has never before been adjudicated, viz.: the right of an assignee of a bill of lading, where the goods, good property, *are stopped in transitu* by the vendor. The goods were sent from New York to a San Francisco firm, which failed before the arrival, but which held the bill of lading. The assignee it to an auction firm, receiving an advance thereon, about the time of the arrival of the goods. *Transitu* had been served by the New York vendor upon the defendant, the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The decision was that the goods should be surrendered to the latter. The following are the Supreme Court heading on appeal that, notwithstanding the notice to the carrier, the vendor's right is confined to stopping in order to trust us to a person who, in the language of Mr. Benjamin in his work on "Sales," (Sec. 893), takes as assignment in payment of a valid but notice of such circumstance as renders the bill of lading not bona fide assignable. Benjamin also provides no method by which third persons are to be affected with constructive notice of acts intervening between the vendor and the carrier; and in dealing with the vendee whom the vendor has invested with the legal title and apparent ownership of the goods, a stranger advancing his money on the faith of this apparently good title is not bound at his peril to ascertain whether, possibly, the vendor may not have notified a carrier of a part of the goods, a portion of the route—that the goods are stopped *in transitu*, by a countermand or assignment of a bill of lading, is to encounter those risks, and can take the assignment with safety only after he has inquired of the carriers and of every carrier through whose hands the goods are to come, whether a notice of stoppage in transition has been given. It is not to be supposed that prudent persons will cease to advance money on such securities, and a very important class of commercial transactions will be practically abrogated.

—The statement of the condition of the national banks of Philadelphia for the past week, as presented by the Clearing House Monday, is a very favorable exhibit, considering the stagnation that exists in all departments, though the statement reflects that stagnation in the light demand for money, either for purposes of speculation or legitimate business. The changes show an increase of $707,471 in the lawful money reserve, $68,994 in the national bank notes, and $445,086 in the deposits of other banks, or ratios in the amount due to other banks. There was a decrease in the loans and discounts of $982,346, in the deposits of $118,761, in the specie of $68,747, in the circulation of $14,019 and in the amount due from banks of $522 12. The business between the banks shows a large falling off, the clearings having decreased $8,914,850 and the balances $1,727,356.

—The price of silver bars in London has advanced to 50¼ pence per ounce. From the London *Economist* we take the following table showing the fluctuations in the price this year:

	Pence.
1875—yearly average	57¾
January, between	56⅞ and 57⅛
February, between	54⅜ and 55
March, between	54⅜ and 55⅛
April, between	54 and 55⅛
May, between	54 and 55⅛
June, between	53 and 50

Last month the price at one time touched 47¾d, but just now the market appears to be on the upward move.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 2, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	12:30 M. P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	112	111½	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	107¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, coupons	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865 (new)	117½	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, coupons	117¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	118¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	117½	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	121½	....	....	....	....
10-40's	118¾	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	118¾	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	127	....	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	117	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	69¼	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	15	....	....	....	....
Panama	125	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	111	....	....	....	110¾
Wells Fargo Express	59	....	....	....	....
American Express	53¾	....	....	....	53¾
United States Ex	78½	....	....	....	....
New York Central	102¾	....	....	....	....
Erie	13¼	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	93¾	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	83½	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Illinois Central	93	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	93¾	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Toledo	30	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	62¾	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	93¾	....	....	....	....
St. Paul common	36	36	35¾	35¾	35¾
Do. preferred	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Wabash, common	7	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	103	103	103	103	103
Ohio & Mississippi	12	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	137	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	133	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	93¾	....	....	....	....
Panama	133	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	53¾	....	....	....	....
Illinois Central	93¾	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	94¾	....	....	....	....
Northwestern	30¾	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	61¾	....	....	....	....
N. J. Central	61¼	....	....	....	....

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¼	New 5's	117
5-20's, 1865, coup	117¾	10-40's, registered	115¾
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	10-40's, coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1867	119¾	Currency 6's	126
5-20's, 1868	121½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44¼	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, new	44	Missouri 6's	103
Louisiana, consols	65¾		

LONDON, August 2, 5 P. M.—Consols 96¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106; do 1867, 106¾; 1868, 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 98; Erie 12¾; preferred 26. It is announced that Thomas Vaughan & Co., of Middlesborough, will continue business as a stock company.

PARIS, August 2—Rentes 106 francs 27½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 2.—United States bonds—New issue, 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2—Gold 111¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 848 @ 849.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 2, 1876.

Business was only moderate in most departments to day and the volume of trade was decidedly dull. Grain and produce were exceedingly sluggish, some of the staples being in so little demand as to make prices nominal. Groceries and provisions did a moderate business. On the whole the day's trade was a rather light one, being but little above the poor average of the past month or so.

Values were as a general rule quite steady, and while we note a number of alterations of minor importance, there are few changes of importance requiring special notice. The general tendency of values in grain and produce is toward ease and lower quotations. Provisions are firm and at present show an upward tendency with a slight advance on one or two staples. Groceries are generally steady with a slight decline on tea and some minor alterations in other articles. Petroleum was firm with the tendency generally upward. Other departments of trade were steady and materially unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows: Flour, bbls., 2,232; Apples, bbls., ——; Corn, bush., 1,481; Cheese, bxs., ——; Wheat, bush., 30,700; Butter, kgs., ——; Oats, bus., 3,778; Bacon, pcs., ——; Potatoes, bus., ——; 120 Bacon, tcs., ——.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Week ending Aug. 2.	Week ending July 26.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,753	7,741	14,494
Apples, bbls	678	723	1,401
Cheese, boxes	870	1,401	2,317
Corn, bush	6,898	8,102	15,000
Wheat, bush	6,500	12,783	19,500
Rye, bush	458	1,250	1,708
Oats, bush	29,306	25,367	63,070
Butter, pkgs	266	661	927
Bacon, pcs	9,550	6,831	16,422
Bacon, tcs	1,443	1,067	1,022
Potatoes, bush	4,990	1,600	6,590
Hay, bales	——	427	427

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade is still quite limited in volume, but shows a little increase in activity over last month. Wheat is easy with little doing. We quote nominally at $1 10@1 20 per bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 10@1 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania choice new red winter $1 0@1 15. Corn is rather more active and easy with no material demand about even. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime yellow bananas; 56@57c for Ohio and state do; 55@56c for high mixed; 53@54c for low mixed. Rye is quiet at 54@55c for prime yellow; 52@53c for state. Oats continue easy with buyers disinclined to pay full prices. We quote natural for receipts and Ohio at 31@32c; white do 33@34c; No. 2 white 29@30c. Rye is inactive and wholly nominal at 70@75c per bushel. Jobbing sale—rye 80@85c per bushel.

FLOUR—The market is steady on prime brands, with no important change to note. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 per barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; in sacks 25c off per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of fourth extra, family and fancy white winter, 38c; yellow winter 55c.

MILL FEED—We quote jobbing prices from store for No. 1 white middlings $22 00@23 00; No. 2 do $20 00@21 00; brown middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is firm on choice eating apples, with prices not materially changed from yesterday. Business was rather limited. We quote at $1 50@2 00 for choice; 50c@$1 25 for common.

BEANS—Are wholly out of market and prices are entirely nominal at 85@90c per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The demand for all grades above prime continues good, but a limited supply of receipts of stock in good condition prevents any decided advance in quotations. Fancy creamery butter and choice dairy are steady at 26c, or about a cent advance from last Saturday. Choice solid packed was also in active request at 19@20c; prime 16@17c.

CHEESE—The demand continues fair and a moderate business is being done, both in wholesale and jobbing lines. Prices are steady as previously quoted. We quote jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 9½@10c for choice; 9c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Are out of season and quotations are nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 2@3c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves unpeeled 12@13c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 12@13c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 35@37c; unpitted 8@9c.

EGGS—Continue in very light supply and firm. We quote strictly fresh at 12½@13c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted 60@65c in wholesale lots; store lower quotations 50@60c.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—There was a moderate demand, but not up to the supply in consequence of which fact, prices were heavily shaded and quotations are nominal. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in jobbing boxes, $1 50; onions $2 00 @ barrel; cabbage $1 25@2 00 @ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 @ hundred; black cherries $2 00@2 50 @ bushel; 50@60c @ bucket; whortleberries rule at 90@95c @ bucket; peaches are in fair supply at 75@90c @ bushel; canning at $2 50@2 75 @ box for choice; $1 50@2 25 for common; watermelons $12 00@18 00 @ hundred.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with demand ruling at 2½@25c @ ℔; new California 25c @ ℔.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 50@60c @ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—There is a fair demand and with moderately good receipts the market is steady. We quote prime at $2 25@2 50 @ barrel; $1 30@2 00 for common to choice.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c @ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city make.

Provisions.

The market in the leading staples of the provision trade continued steady with a firm feeling to-day, but with only one or two minor changes in quotations, the most important being an advance on dried beef to 16c. The feeling in hams and bacon is strong at yesterday's quotations. Receipts are moderate.

BACON—The market is active and steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 6c @ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15c @ ℔ for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured as 13c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, is advanced to 16c. Beef tongues, @ dozen, are quoted at $9 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was active and stronger. We quote refined lard in tierces 12½c @ bbl; half barrels 13½c @ ℔; in buckets 13½c @ ℔; in 3-lb packages 14c @ ℔; in 5-lb packages 13½c @ ℔; in 3-lb pails 15½c @ ℔; in 5-lb pails 13c @ ℔; in 6-lb pails 14½c @ ℔.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80c @ gallon; No. 2 at 65@70c; winter strained, white winter, 80c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 00@21 50 @ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city readered, 8½@8¾c @ ℔; country do 7½@8c @ ℔.

Groceries.

The business in the leading lines of groceries was only about an average to-day and the general aspect of this trade was quiet. No decided changes in values were reported, sugars being steady and coffees easy but unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	℔.	Sugars.	℔.
Fancy Rio	23 c	Standard A	11½c
Choice Rio	22 c	Standard C	11¼c
Prime Rio	21 c	Do. extra C	11¼c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19c	Do. do.	10¼c
Java	29½c	Franklin, B	10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers	23 @ 24c	Crushed	12½c
Rio, in bulk	21 @ 22½c	Powdered	12½c
Rio, in bulk	21 @ 22½c	Granulated	12½c
Java, in papers	32c	Molasses.	₽ gall.
Java, in bulk	32 c	Str'y ch. N. O.	48c
Teas.		Fancy	62@63c
Young Hyson	25c @ 1 00	Good	55@56c
Gunpowder	35@ 90	Syrups	
Imperial	30@ 60	Ex. white syrups	70@72c
Japan	35@ 85	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	25@ 85	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy	1 00	Soaps.	
Souchong	25@ 75	Irish soap	₽ box .$4 25
Rice.		S. S. Star	₽ box .. 5 75
Choice Carolina	7½@7¾	Cabinet's best	₽ box 6 75
Patna	6¾@7c	Gold do	6 50
Rangoon	6¾@7c	Extra olive do	5 80
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City	₽ ℔ 9 c
Starch.	₽ ℔	German mottled	6½@7c
Pearl	8½@8¾ c	California	₽ box..$4 25
Silver gloss	9½c	Soda.	

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	....
Reading	....	....	50
United Cos. of N. J	....	....	44¾
Penn. Tit'ile and Buf	....	140	....
Lehigh Valley	....	....	9½
Allegheny Valley	56¾	57	....
Central Transportation	101	....	....
Pittsburgh	....	....	46
P. C. & St. L. 6s	....	....	85¾

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 111¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 2—Money closed easy at about it. Following are a few of the sales made.

Wednesday August 2—61 head, 11,661 lbs, $6 00@6 25, 6,363, $7 00, 5 steers, 1,620, $5 10@5 25, 16,540, $6 75, 1,100, $7 00@7 20, 72,550, $7 05@7 35, 8,110, $7 75@8 00, $6 65.

SHEEP.

The run has been rather heavy, though the market has ruled moderately active at prices shaded from those of last week. The following sales were made up to noon to-day:

Wednesday, August 2—110 head, 9,130 lbs, at 3½c; 105, 14,166, $4 00; 21, 3,223, $4 00; 21, 3,445, $4 20; 206, 16,540, $4 30; 10 lambs, 590, $5 00; 208, 17,780, $4 60; 33, 19,030, $4 50.

MILCH COWS.

There were few on sale, and prices ranged from $30 00 to $70 00, as to quality and condition.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., August 2, 1876.

Messrs. J. F. Sadler & Co.,

live stock commission merchants, report the following as the ruling of the market for the past six days:

CATTLE.

The total arrivals for the seven days, including 200 cars of through stock, foot up 317 cars. This supply was in excess of the demand, and the market opened dull and drazzy at 25c per hundred off from last week's prices. There were more good heavy cattle here than any week during the season and a large number went East in first hands, holders being unwilling to accept the figures offered here. The outside price obtained for round lots of shipping steers was $5 15; good grades from $4 50@5 00; medium $4 25@4 50; common $3 00@4 00. See actual sales quoted from each day:

No.	Wt.	Price	No	Wt.	Price	No.	Wt.	Price
16	20,480	$5 25	18	21,720	$4 75	4	4,310	$4 65
2	2,540	5 00	17	20,060	4 70	1	1,240	4 75
5	3,240	4 65	2	1,890	4 50	1	1,150	4 00
5	3,840	4 60	2	1,980	4 00	2	2,030	4 50
6	6,050	5 12	3	3,290	4 85	2	2,010	4 50
6	7,060	4 62	3	3,320	4 30	3	3,130	4 85
5	5,360	4 75	3	3,370	4 30	3	3,130	4 85
2	2,100	3 90	17	22,220	4 75	5	5,790	5 00
2	1,740	4 50	17	16,070	4 50	31	19,230	3 40
20	25,200	4 75	1	1,000	4 00	1	1,000	3 50
11	1,120	4 60	15	17,950	4 70	1	bull	3 50
20	17,400	4 50	17	17,400	3 80	17	17,320	4 40
15	21,820	5 60	19	19,310	4 75	3	3,000	4 50
8	8,880	4 20	1	1,790	3 35	16	19,380	4 65
18	18,450	4 75	2	1,940	4 00	1	1,230	5 00
2	1,920	4 50	1	4,880	5 00	18	21,120	4 25
18	18,270	4 40	1	880	3 00	34	38,780	4 25
1	1,070	4 50	4	5,480	4 70	1	1,350	4 75
2	2,000	4 00	16	15,950	3 75	17	19,420	4 10
20	18,770	4 00	21	21,190	4 20	32	41,320	4 50

HOGS.

In our report of last week a typographical error occurred wh ch made the price of Philadelphia hogs $2 00 per hundred too high. As we always quote actual sales in our report the reader had best rely upon the quotations under the head of sales, giving weight and prices. The market has been well supplied this week and the feeling generally weak. To-day the trade has been very slow and sluggish, closing 12½@25c lower than reported last Wednesday, with a downward tendency.

Best Philadelphias ..... $ 7 00
Good Philadelphias ..... 6 80@6 90
Light Yorkers 6 90
Medium Weights ..... 6 65@6 80

No.	Wt.	Price	No.	Wt.	Price	No.	Wt.	Price
27	2,250	$7 05	33	2,970	$6 90	16	1,420	$7 05
3	1,170	6 90	4	roughs	6 25	3	1,170	6 90
3	1,170	6 90	16	2,980	7 07½	26	2,280	7 00
6	roughs	6 25	3	1,170	6 90	3	1,170	6 90
25	2,160	6 95	4	roughs	6 80	41	3,320	6 90
4	380	7 10	39	2,780	7 05	31	2,240	7 15
25	2,250	6 90	3	1,170	6 90	47	3,950	6 90
12	1,270	7 00	12	1,160	7 00			

SHEEP.

The arrivals have been heavy, mostly common grades, on which there was a decline of 12½@25c, while best grades remained about the same as last week, and were ready sellers.

Best, 95 to 100 lbs ..... $5 00@5 25
Fair, 85 to 90 lbs ..... 4 50@4 75
Common, 70 to 80 lbs ..... 3 50@4 00
Lambs, dull ..... 4 00@5 50

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 2, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

Stations.	Above Low Water. Ft.	In.	Change in — or + Ft.	In.	Direction of Wind	State of Weather
Cairo	19	8	—0	10	N. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	7	8	—0	6	E.	Fair.
Davenport	3	3	—0	1	E.	Fair.
Keokuk	3	3	—0	3	S. E.	Fair.
Leavenw'th	11	0	—0	3	S. E.	Clear.
Louisville	5	5	—0	2	E.	Fair.
Memphis	3	9	—0	8	N. E.	Fair.
Nashville	7	9	—0	2	E.	Fair.
Omaha	2	11	—0	1	E.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	3	1	—0	1	E.	Rain.
Shreveport	28	0	—0	6	S. E.	Fair.
St. Louis	15	8	—0	11	E.	Fair.
Vicksburg	38	6	—0	8	N. E.	Fair.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 2, 1876.

River falling; 6 feet 5 inches. Weather cloudy; thermometer 66 at 6 P. M.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 2, 1876.

Weather cloudy and cool. River 6 feet and rising slowly. Departed—Science, Parkersburg; Granite State, Pittsburgh.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., August 2, 1876.

River 1 foot 11 inches and falling. Weather cloudy; thermometer 73.

IRONTON, O., August 2, 1876.

River stationary. Packets on time. Up—Hudson. Clerk Kirker, of the steamer Salt Valley, telegraphs that he will turn back from Huntington to-morrow morning.

POMEROY, O., August 2, 1876.

River falling. Weather clear and pleasant. Down—Andes and Salt Valley.

GREENSBORO, PA., August 2, 1876.

River 5 feet 9 inches and falling. Weather cloudy.

[By Associated Press.]

MEMPHIS, August 2.—River fell 8 inches; now 16 feet in channel above it is becoming troublesome and dim y. Severe wind and rain storm this afternoon; m ximum mercury 94. Arrive—R sa Miller, Ark nsas river.

EVANSVILLE, August 2.—Weather clear till afternoon; fine shower after 3 P. M.; heavy rain to the north; mercury 70 in St. River 7 1-10 feet on gauge, Up—Maggie Smith and Idlewild. Down—Fawn. The James Gilmore is laid up at Henderson and the Shannon is there unable to get over the bar.

CAIRO, August 2—Arrived—Hickory and City of Helena. St. Louis; Mary Miller, Cincinnati. Departed—Standard and Mary Miller, St. Louis; Hickory, Tennessee river. River is feet 7 inches and falling. Weather cloudy; mercury 86.

LOUISVILLE, August 2—Weather warm and clear. Arrived—Glasgow, Evansville; Uncle Sam, Memphis. Departed—Glasgow and Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati. River stationary; 5 feet 2 inches in canal.

CINCINNATI, August 2—River 7 feet 6 inches and falling. Departed—Sandy, Evansville; Cons Millar, Memphis; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans. The Barnard and barges, St. Louis to Wheeling, passed up. Weather cloudy and cool.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva.....Cox.....Geneva.
Silver Spring.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.
Granite State...Kerr.....Portsmouth.

Departed.

John Snowden...Donaldson.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Cox.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.
T. W. Hornbrook.Hornbrook.....Parkersburg.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet eleven inches on stone mark.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Gene a ..... 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet eleven inches by the stone marks and falling. The weather was cloudy all day. In the afternoon we had rain.

THE Yeager was aground fifty hours at Osceola.

THE river is in bad order between Cairo and Memphis.

THE steamer Modoc, sunk up Elk river, has been raised.

THE receipts of berries yesterday by the river amounted to 60 packages.

THE steamer Fontenelle, Captain Brennan, is among the first boats due.

THE Salt Valley, Captain DeWolf, left Ironton last evening for this city.

THE towboat C. W. Hornbrook left for Parkersburg yesterday with a good trip.

THE towboat I. S. Keefer arrived at Huntington on Monday with 5,000 barrels of refined oil for Richmond.

ALEX. ATZ, a well known steamboat captain and clerk, has been nominated for State Auditor of Louisiana.

CAPTAIN HITE the purchaser of the Brandywine, will convert her into a stern wheel, and will apply it to the boat.

THE packet Hudson, Captain List, will arrive at Wheeling to-morrow and leave Bellaire for Cincinnati on Saturday.

THE towboat Whale and barges expected to leave for St. Louis at daylight this morning. Sue had a fair trip to Huntington and back.

THE new steamer John Snowden brought down the other day 880 packages of berries. That's what you may call the champion trip.

THE popular packet Granite State, Captain Clarke, is carrying a big list. She will return to Portsmouth on Friday at the usual hour.

THE Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company are about constructing for a new side-wheel steamer, the latest improved machinery she is intended to be very fast.

THE steamer Chieftain is being docked and put in complete repair. Her cabin will be placed in the Monongahela and Brownsville trade in place of the E. Bennett.

THE trade on the shackwater in the way of lumber is becoming immense. Thousands of packages have been received. Captain Clarke has done a business in that line. The packets leave promptly at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: The harbor job boat Liberty No. 7 is doing service for Brown & Jones' boat yard, in place of the big Dessoe, now laid up to be headed and overhauled. Brown & Jones' new sidewheel steamer Bigler's engine, is nearly ready to come out.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, in speaking of the new steamer Governor Garland, says: The ship yard at Carondelet has turned out a steamer after Louisville model, and pleases her owners mightily. She is 200 feet keel, 32 feet beam, and up this trip was less than twenty hours.

THE Rock Island *Argus* says: The river has fallen so low that rapids pilots are in demand. Captain Harry Murphy, who has been pilot on the river, having served about forty years, is now doing that business. It is stated that he took thirty-four boats up last year, and never touched a rock.

THE Shreveport *Times* of the 28th says: The effort is above the bridge at Shreveport has not got out. They are afraid to move the "draw" at this time, as a little out of the usual would be hard to get back. The main there are four or five miles of drift packed at the head of the raft.

THE Cincinnati *Times*' says: Captain R. G. Shinkle and Squire R. H. Lallance, of the *Enquirer*, were each the recipients of a silver presentage stamp box, from their friend, Pilot D. W. Kirkpatrick. The box, besides containing the usual amount of "rocks" in a game of faro. It would make a first-class box for a "brace game."

WALTER writes from Cairo: Now that low water is approaching, the Mississippi has again begun its antics. Upon the bank above the city is walking into the river. Memphis and the mouth of Arkansas is the same as at the beginning of the wash last year, nearly a mile above the Cairo levee. The city before vesterday its approach necessitated the shifting of the narrow gauge railroad track to safer ground. Soon it will have to be moved again, if the cutting continues.

A LOUD WHISTLE STORY.—The Ironton *Register* says: It is said that the whistle of the steamer Fleetwood can sometimes be heard for more than thirty miles. Captain Simpson Catlettsburg he heard it whistling to land at Portsmouth. This beats the log of the Cincinnati, which only makes a noise that can be heard thirty miles. In certain conditions of the air the whistles of several steamboats can be heard among the back furnaces. A resident of Mount Vernon Furnace heard the Fannie Dugan whistle for Portsmouth.

OF the loss of the steamer Dictator at the Hannibal bridge, April 15, the Hannibal Courier says: All the money, papers and accounts connected with the steamer Dictator, and in the possession of the clerk. It is reported that the death a large sum of money and soon after his death a reward of $500 was offered for the recovery of his body, but thus far nothing has been heard of it. It is now certain, at least almost beyond a doubt, that the bridge again in falling Hannibal on the 15th beat in two. One part was found between here and Louisiana, but the question is where is the other portion? When there is a low stage of water perhaps it may be discovered and will then it will probably be found the body of Henry Young.

A PART of the system prepared by Captain James B. Eads in his efforts to gain the mastery of the Mississippi, contemplates the making of two, or possibly three, judicious cuts off between Vicksburg and Red river which when the surface, slope or flood line in all the river above would be lowered several feet. He declares that the lower part of the river should have its outlets closed, so as to confine the entire volume of the river into one channel, as far down as the head of the passes. His theory is that the larger the volume of water flowing in one channel, the better will be the protection of it flood line, and as one end of the flood line is fixed by the Gulf of Mexico, any lessening of the top will lower the bottom of the levees, and this can be so lowered by the treatment proposed, as to prevent overflows absolutely.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Jarvis & Adams, 2 tons castings; Columbia Conduit Co, 4 cars 4 inch pipe; Smithfield & Cross ties; I. S. Layton, 5 casks carbon wax; A. & D Chambers, 3 bdls trimmings; Pittsburgh Forging Co, 7 pcs metal; Graff, Bennett & Co, 6 cars limestone; J Callery & Co, 2 pcs steel; Hubbard, L. & B, 1 circular saw; James Gillespie & Co, 1 pkg machinery; Rinna & Co, 1 bdl lubricating oil; Hussey, Jr, 3 bdls onions; J Harrison, 29 sks rags; G Kann, 1 bdl collars; J H Loh & Co, 8 crates eggs; Thomas Hare & Bro, 12 bdls rims, 3 do wheels; A J Nellis & Co, lot household goods, 1 box hardware; Wm Mullins, 16 bbls brass ashes; Jarvis, Halpine & Co, 1 bdl tackle; L Preston, 1 bx mdse; T C Wallace, 1

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 58, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 2, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
			WIND.			
7 A. M.	30.117	69	75	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.124	72	58	S. E.	Brisk.	In rain
9 P. M.	30.134	64	91	E.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer...30.127 Highest thermom ...82
Mean thermom... 67.3 Lowest thermom ...64

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The United States Court

Judge Ketcham arrived in the city yesterday, and will hold court to-day. The last case tried in Erie—Wm. Parsons, Jr., assignee of G. W. Lapp vs. Brevillier & Johnston, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $900.

The Humane Society.

A weekly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Humane Society was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Colton in the chair.

Superintendent Street reported that during the past week twenty-one complaints of cruelty to animals had been made at the office, all of which were attended to. Three suits were entered and judgments obtained. One case is especially noticeable, a man named Oxenhart being accused of throwing several kittens, alive, into a cess pool. He was fined ten dollars.

Incendiary Work.

On Tuesday night some twenty tenement houses belonging to Mr. Thomas Moore, near Shaner's station, on the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were destroyed by fire, the work of incendiaries. The houses were of frame, and were what is known as block houses, being arranged so as to accommodate four families. The buildings were entirely consumed, involving a loss of about five thousand dollars. It is reported that five men have been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the incendiary act.

Another Habeas and Certiorari.

Writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* were granted by Judge Collier in chambers, yesterday, in the case of Joseph Wilson, who is in the Workhouse for six months on a charge of vagrancy. The petition says that on the 24th of June, as he was passing through the city from Columbus, Ohio, on his way to Philadelphia, he was arrested and sent by the Mayor to the Workhouse for vagrancy. He says he never has been a vagrant, but that he lives with his father and mother in Columbus, who are able to and do support him and for whom he works. He is seventeen years of age. The writ was made returnable on August 5th, at 10 A. M.

A Vote on the Train.

The train conveying the members of the Fifteenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard, from Meadville, Conneautville, Mercer and New Castle, arrived in the city yesterday *en route* to Philadelphia. On the way up, to settle a bet between a Republican and a Democrat, a vote was taken as to the Presidential preferences of the "soldier boys," with the following result:

For Hayes.....201
For Tilden.....60

The vote was taken by Mr. B. McGowan, of Greenville, and is vouched for as correct. The Republican won the bet, having handed over to the loser the sum he had wagered.

Brought to Account.

J. B. Ellis, *alias* Burt Ellis, was brought to this city yesterday, from Oswego, New York, by Officer Clemens, of Alderman McMasters' office, a requisition from the Governor of this State having been obtained as well as a warrant from the Governor of New York. An information for larceny from the person is pending against Ellis before Alderman McMasters, the same having been made on the 13th of July last. It is charged by P. Sloman, Chapel that Ellis knocked him down on the South Side, on the 12th of July and stole a good watch and chain and six dollars in money from him. Ellis at once left the city, and an officer has been in pursuit of him ever since. The gold watch was recovered yesterday, Ellis having stated that he had pawned it for Sloman's gold chain, for $42. He also told where he had left the chain, and an effort is being made to recover it, the same being in New York.

Notes of the Campaign.

The Sub-Committee on Registration, W. J. Diehl, chairman, will meet at headquarters this afternoon at two o'clock.

The Republicans of Union township are alive to the work in hand. A marching club has been organized there with 150 members. The officers are: Captain, Abram Winters; First Lieutenant, James Aston; Second Lieutenant, James Reilly. A meeting will be held on Saturday evening next, at the Green Tree school house for the purpose of forming a cavalry company.

The Republicans of the Fifth ward in this city organized a Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club last night. The following officers were elected: President, Joseph Hastings; Vice President, Alexander Patton; Treasurer, Thomas McCourt; Secretary, A. McGrew. For officers of the Marching Club the election resulted in the following gentlemen: Captain, A. McGrew; First Lieutenant, Thomas McCourt; Second Lieutenant, Robert Boyd; Orderly Sergeant, Hugh Curry; Second Sergeant, ——— Third Sergeant, James Black. It was decided to name the club "The Fifth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Boys in Blue." Forty-eight names were enrolled.

A large meeting of the Republicans of the Second ward, Pittsburgh, was held last evening at the school house, for the purpose of organization and the formation of a Hayes and Wheeler club. Thomas W. Davis, Esq., was chosen temporary Chairman and West McMurray Secretary. R. S. Frazer, Esq., T. W. Davis, Esq., and others made short speeches, after which a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Robert S. Frazer, Harry Wilson, Dr. J. S. Young, James Black and Wm. M. DeCamp, was appointed to report a permanent organization. On motion the meeting adjourned until Saturday evening next, August 5th.

Stray Children.

Officer Barr, of the city police, has discovered in the possession of Mrs. Hoveland, of the Thirty sixth ward, a stray or lost boy named Charles Ernst, who is between eight and nine years of age. Mrs. H. says she found the boy in a house in Virgin alley, this side the river, some two weeks since. The boy was not shown to the officer, but he is described as having light hair and a scar on his face from a burn. An evening paper will publish an item upon the statement given that the matter will likely receive some further investigation, inasmuch as it seems a little curious that a lost child should be picked up by a person and kept for nearly two weeks without the authorities ever being notified.

On Sunday morning last Mr. John Gearing, of Coal Hill, found a small boy, about three years old, near his house. He took the little fellow in and has kept him since. The child has light hair, blue eyes, and is dressed in a white and black striped pantaloon coat and a pair of well-worn morocco shoes. The finding of the child was reported to the police.

The Next Grand Jury.

Following are the names of Grand Jurors called to serve at the Court of Quarter Sessions, beginning on the first Monday of September:

W. J. McGill, farmer, North Fayette township; H. H. Cridden, plasterer, Second ward, Allegheny; Alex. Winters, Killbuck township; John Shanabrock, blacksmith, Second ward, Allegheny; Perry A. Lytle, farmer, Forward township; W. Gray, clerk, Fifth ward, Allegheny; John Harvey, foreman, Harrison township; Robert M. Gibson, farmer, Fawn township; Thos. Pender, United States detective, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; W. C. Brown, carpenter, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; D. Lumber, Third ward, Allegheny; S. J. Hartman, tinner, Fifth ward, Allegheny; George F. Comiy, grocer, Third ward, Allegheny; John A. Elder, gent, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; William Campbell, gent, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; John Jamison, farmer, Harrison township; Madison Bailey, steamboatman, Fourteen ward, Pittsburgh; S. W. Means, carpenter, Sixth ward, Allegheny; Chris. Keimar, carpenter, Seventh ward, Allegheny; J. W. McFarland, carpenter, Eight ward, Pittsburgh; Henry Gerber, dry goods, Sixth ward, Allegheny; Samuel Guthrie, collector, Braddock's borough; George R. Stewart, civil engineer, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Oliver Osborne, farmer, Pine township.

THE CITY POOR.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Guardians—Report of Superintendent of City Farm and Physicians, &c., &c.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, at their office on Fourth avenue, President Kincaid in the chair.

The certificate of election of T. B Atterbury as a member of the Board, vice B. C. Sawyer, resigned, was read, and the new member was was duly qualified and took his seat.

The committee appointed to audit the accounts of ex Secretary Williams were granted further time.

The committee appointed to audit the accounts of Secretary Braun reported that they had performed their duty and found the accounts correct.

PHYSICIANS' DISTRICTS.

The committee for the month of June, appointed to redistrict the physicians' districts, reported as follows: First district, Dr. George Purviance—All territory west of Eleventh, Washington and Magee streets to the Monongahela river. Second district, Dr. Alex. F. McCandless—All territory east of Eleventh street to Twenty-eighth street, straight line across to Laughlin Station, on the Monongahela river. East End district, Dr. D. M. McMaster—All the territory east of Twenty-eighth street to city limit.

The report was adopted.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORTS.

The reports of physicians were presented as follows:

First district, Dr. Purviance—Number of visits in June, 112; office patients, 47.

Second district, Dr. McCandless—Number of visits, 98; office patients, 231.

South Side district—Number of visits, 98; office patients, 19.

East End district—Number of visits, 52; office patients, 61.

Dr. Brewster, Physician to the Almshouse, reported as follows: In hospital, July 1, 1876, 30; received during month, 29; died, 7; discharged, 15; received medical treatment, 50; in hospital, July 31, 28; births during the month, 2.

THE ALMSHOUSE.

The report of Superintendent Bullock, of the Almshouse, for July, was presented, as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Inmates July 1st	210	133	343
Admitted in July	23	29	52
	233	162	395
Discharged	26	28	54
Total	207	134	341

There were SIX escapes and seven deaths during the month, leaving the number in the Home August 1st, 328, making a decrease of 15 during the month.

The report was received and filed.

The matter of the election of druggists was referred to the Monthly Committee:

BILLS FOR IMPROVEMENT, ETC.

The bill of William Kerr, for building in addition to the office of the Guardians, including an item for putting a window in he west side of the middle office, was presented, when General Sweitzer asked by what authority the work (meaning the window) was done.

Mr. Jones responded that himself and several other members were present when the addition to the office was approaching completion, and they found that the middle office would be very dark without the window. They had therefore agreed to order the work to be done.

General Sweitzer said the work should not have been done without authority from the Board, and in order to prevent such irregularities in the future he would move that no work be done to the building hereafter unless it be legally authorized by the Board.

The motion was adopted and the bill, amounting to $385 50, was ordered to be paid.

Superintendent's Bullock's bill for labor in harvesting the grain on the City Farm was objected to by Mr. Montooth, who thought the labor was being done by the inmates of the Almshouse. The bill was laid over.

When the pay roll for July was taken up the bill of Mr. Williams, Messenger to the Board, was objected to on the ground that Mr. W. had been sick and off duty and another person was employed in his place. The bill was not approved.

The Monthly Committee was authorized to continue to employ a substitute at $50 per month for Mr. Williams until he (Mr. W.) is able to return to his duties.

The matter of purchasing a bell for the City Farm was referred to the Monthly Committee.

Adjourned.

PATTERSON'S GROVE.

...ers on the Ground—An Organization Effected.

...o hundred persons attended the ...eeting at Patterson's Grove, on Tuesday last. Books for stock were opened, and the following gentlemen took stock to the amount of forty dollars each: John O'Neil, Sr., Wm. Jones, John O'Neil, Mark Borland, John Adams, Charles Wood, Wm. McCombs, C. C. Fawcett, Martin Briggs, Isaac Jones, W. K. Hobson, B. C. Camp, O. W. Taylor, James Gill, W. B. Steven son, Mrs. D. Taylor, A. Fogal, D. Z. Bricker, Rev. F. Y. Boyle, T. A. Smith, Amon Brunson, Wm. Henning, Thos. McClure, O. H. P. Summerl, M. D.; Isaac Taylor, John Strickland, S. S. Crump, W. H. Crump, John O'Neill, Jr., Westley Dean, S. B. Bentley, R. Stockdale, W. W. O'Neill, Jacob Megus, F. W. Sharp, J. M. Byers, Albert Gaddus, Rev. C. B. Wenaka, R. G. Craft, Professor L. F. Mewhin, E. P. Black, W. C. Robinson, J. G. Beever, Mrs. Ann Redmun, R. B. Abraham, Rev. N. P. Kerr, Eliza Cleminings, O. C. House, Samuel Kuns, Geo. Y. Lawrence, M. M. Sweeney, A. Hayse, W. H. Evans, C. W. Miller, J. W. L. Rabe, M. D.

This puts the stock of the Association up to $2,200.

The stockholders then organized by electing John O'Neill, Sr., President, and S. B. Bently and R. C. Craft Secretaries.

The Constitution was then adopted, and John Adams, J. F. O'Neil and Mark Borland were the trustees elected by the stockholders.

John O'Neil is President of the Board of Managers; W. H. Crump, secretary; and Mark Borland, treasurer.

The lots were chosen by numbers selected by lot.

The contract for the building of the hotel and fencing the ground was awarded to Foster, Blythe & Weed, of Monongahela City.

The managers will meet on the grounds this morning at eleven o'clock.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute met yesterday afternoon, Major A. M. Brown in the Chair.

Messrs. J. M. Donaldson, J. C. Orr, J. H. Hillerman and W. M. Zeigler, canvassers, each made encouraging reports.

After the transaction of business of a private nature the Board went into the election of a ticket seller and a receiver of tickets for the Exposition. For ticket seller Johnston Young, Esq., was chosen and for ticket receiver J. M. Donaldson, Esq.

The Board have arranged for a baloon ascension daily, with Prof H. Gilbert in charge. On alternate days the baloon will be cast loose and prominent citizens will accompany the aeronaut. On other days persons will be taken up and given a magnificent view of the cities and surrounding country at a very moderate price.

The Great Western Band has been engaged for the evenings while each day concerts will be given under arrangement with our music dealers.

ALLEGED FOUL PLAY.

The Drowning of Lida Brown—A Report that She was Struck with a Stone.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL was published a brief account of the drowning of a little colored girl named Lida Brown, by falling from a raft into the Ohio river near the steel works of Reiter & Co., in Allegheny city, on Tuesday evening. At the Coroner's inquest yesterday it appeared from the testimony of a little girl who was with the deceased when she fell into the river, that they were on the edge of the raft dipping up water with their hands, and that deceased suddenly uttered a cry and fell overboard. The witness gave the alarm and the body was recovered in a few minutes and carried to the house of the drowned child's parents, No. 45 Belmont street, Allegheny. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

Now comes a phase of the case which demands investigation. Yesterday a brother of the deceased, it is reported, told several persons that his sister was struck by a stone, thrown by a white man, which caused her to fall into the river. He said two young men were standing on the river bank a short distance from the raft, looking at the two little girls playing, when one of them picked up a stone and said to his companion, "See how close I can come to that little nigger without hitting her," at the same time throwing the missile, which struck the child with the fatal result already stated. If there be truth in this statement, the authorities should make every effort to ferret out the wretch who threw the stone.

The Iron Workers.

The conventions of the Sons of Vulcan and of the heaters and rollers continued in session yesterday, but officers and members declined to give any information as to the proceedings. The question of amalgamation was discussed, but no conclusion was reached, although it is understood that the subject is in the hands of committees of the respective bodies.

HO! FOR THE CENTENNIAL!

Departure of Our Soldier Boys—The Turnout of the Sixth Division—Something About the Encampment.

About eight o'clock last evening the Fourteenth and the Nineteenth Regiments of the Sixth Division, National Guards of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Major General Pearson and Brigadier General Browne and staffs, left for the encampment on the Centennial grounds, Philadelphia. The train consisted of ten cars and each was packed to its utmost limit. Notwithstanding the disagreeable rain a large crowd assembled on Liberty street, between Market and Smithfield streets, and gave the "boys" a good send off. The remaining regiments and batteries of the Division will leave this morning. Following is a list of the companies that will attend the encampment from the Sixth Division, together with the officers in command and the number of men each company turns out, as has been officially reported to General Pearson and Adjutant General Latta:

STAFFS.

Major-General A. L. Pearson and staff. Brigadier General Joseph Browne and staff.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, S. W. Black, Pottsville, and staff. Great Western Band and Regimental Drum corps, numbering 86.

Company A, Captain J. M. Shoot; 3 officers and 40 men.

Company B, Captain Beltore; 3 officers and 43 men.

Company C, Captain J. W. Nesbit, 2 officers and 40 men.

Company D, Captain James Wells, 2 officers and 38 men.

Company E, Captain Crosby Gray, 3 officers and 45 men.

Company F, Captain P. D. Perchment, 3 officers and 36 men.

Company H, Captain George C. Patterson, 3 officers and 40 men.

Company I, Captain John A. Fox, 3 officers and 40 men.

Company K, Captain W. J. Glenn, 3 officers and 42 men.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel P. N. Guthrie commanding and staff. Eighteenth regimental band and drum corps, 64 men.

Company A, Captain Wood McKnight, 3 officers and 40 men.

Company B, Captain John J. Albeitz, 3 officers and 47 men.

Company C, Captain Chambers McKibben commanding, 3 officers and 40 men.

Company D, Captain Harry Denny, 3 officers and 36 men.

Company E, Lieutenant Charles Seibert, commanding, 3 officers and 35 men.

Company I, Captain Wm. F. Aull, 3 officers and 56 men.

Company G, Captain H. D. McKnight, 3 officers and 40 men.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Major W. W. Tyson, commanding, and staff. St. Cecilia band and regimental drum corps, 25 men.

Company A, Captain J. D. McFarland, 3 officers and 50 men.

Company B, Lieutenant James A. Gordon, 2 officers and 42 men.

Company C, Captain Merritt Batchelor, 3 officers and 42 men.

Company E, Captain Peter Kell, 2 officers and 35 men.

Company F, Lieutenant James Archibald, commanding, 2 officers and 45 men.

KNAP'S BATTERY.

Captain J. Ernest Schwartz, commanding, 3 officers and 65 men.

HUTCHINSON'S BATTERY.

Captain E. Y. Breck, commanding, 2 officers and 95 men.

RECAPITULATION.

Division and brigade staffs	21
Fourteenth regiment	566
Eighteenth regiment	402
Nineteenth regiment	300
Knap battery	68
Hutchinson battery	97
Total	1,394

The Jefferson Cavalry will not go as a body, but a special detail will be connected with Hutchinson battery.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

Concerning the encampment, the Philadelphia *Press* says: The National Guards of Pennsylvania will be encamped in one of the most beautiful portions of Fairmount Park, and Tuesday the advance detachments of several of the divisions will arrive and begin the work of pitching the tents. Monday afternoon a detail of officers from each of the nine divisions visited the park, and made the final arrangements for distributing the troops, providing for parade grounds, messing, etc. It was decided that the Seventh division, composed of companies of the Fifteenth Regiment, from Meadville, Conneautville, Mercer and New Castle, and the 17th Regiment from Erie, Corry, Oil City, and the adjacent towns should be located on the ground recently occupied by the Seventh Regiment of New York. These grounds are a little to the northwest of Belmont mansion, and are perfectly level and well adapted for parades. The Fourth division, consisting of the Juniata Scouts, of Mifflin, and the Seventh Regiment, with companies from Mahoning City, Pottsville, Danville, Shamokin, and the Eighth Regiment, from Harrisburg, Tamaqua and Johnstown, will be encamped on the north side of Chamount Drive, about half a mile from Belmont. Directly opposite, on the south side of he road, the Second division, from Easton, Allentown and surrounding country, will be stationed. The regiments will probably be distributed in close proximity to one another along both sides of the road for about half a mile further, so that when the troops are all here in Park will again look is pastoral beauty and once more resemble he camping ground of some vast army. Tuesday the Eighth division, composed of he Hugus Rifles, of Westmoreland county, and the Tenth regiment, with companies from Monongahela City, Washington, Mount Pleasant and adjoining towns are expected, others following.

SOLDIERS' MASS MEETING

Discussion of the Bounty Bill—Speeches by Generals Blakely and Negley, Colonel D. L. Smith and others.

The Association of Veteran Soldiers and Sailors of Allegheny County held a meeting last evening in the Allegheny Common Council chamber, the President, Mr. A. J. Pentecost, in the chair, and Hon. Wm. H Graham acting as Secretary. There was a fair attendance of soldiers, and the lobby was crowded with spectators.

The President said the object of the Association was to encourage soldiers' organizations and re-unions of old soldiers, and to secure an equitable settlement of soldiers' claims. He repudiated the charge made in certain quarters that the bounty bill now before the United States Senate was specially designed to benefit lawyers and claim agents. It was the soldiers who desired the passage of the bill, many by whom are sadly in need of the pittance which that bill, enacted into a law, will give them.

General Archibald Blakely was introduced by General Negley, and read an address concerning about half an hour. The General claimed that the soldiers of the rebellion had not received compensation commensurate with their services, and that the Government should never pay them according to their deserts. The organization of National, State and County Associations was advocated. The Associations of the several armies of the rebellion were not likely to succeed, because those who served in the various army corps were scattered all over the country. Soldiers of all army corps, residing in the same community, should band together. Organizations of this kind would become strong and enduring. The present organization should, and he believed it would, take in every soldier or sailor who served with honor in the army or navy, regardless of regimental, corps of or division distinctions. Political tests should be carefully and strictly excluded from this Association. In conclusion the speaker urged the meeting to organize this Veteran Association of Allegheny County on the plans suggested. He felt that such an organization would succeed better than any association of soldiers that had yet been formed. The address was received with frequent marks of approval.

The band played "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," when Colonel D. L. Smith was introduced and spoke about fifteen minutes, strongly indorsing the bounty bill, and urging its immediate passage by the Senate. His appeal in benalf of the poor widows and orphans of the soldiers who gave their lives for their country was peculiarly touching. It was these needy and deserving people who asked the passage of the bounty bill. He felt that the Senate would not dare to defeat the bill. A voice in the crowd suggested that President Grant would veto the bill, to which Colonel Smith replied that the patriotism of the President stood unchallenged before the world. The remarks of Colonel Smith elicited great applause.

General Negley, in response to repeated calls, next addressed the meeting. He said the bounty bill was a just measure and should speedily become a law. It had been said by the enemies of the bill, that the soldiers had been paid all they were entitled to in the way of bounties. This was not true. There were thousands of soldiers who had never received a dollar of bounty. The peculiar construction of the laws of Congress had deprived some of the best and most deserving soldiers of bounties. This bounty law is demanded in the name of the widows and orphans of brave soldiers whose lives were lost in defense of our national existence. The speaker commended the movements looking to the organization of soldiers into societies, and denied that they were formed for selfish purposes—for the purpose of keeping alive the bitterness of the war. They were willing to receive the misguided men of the South on the platform of American citizenship, and if the principles of these associations are carried out we will never more hear a murmer of sectional bitterness. The General was frequently applauded.

Mr. A. J. McGrath and others addressed the meeting.

The Secretary was instructed to forward the proceedings of this meeting to General Logan, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the speakers, when the meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening, September 6th, in the Common Council chamber.

Allegheny Committees.

The City Property and Health Committees met last evening. The City Property Committee approved the July bills and authorized the Controller to advertise for proposals for coal. The Health Committee, in addition to the consideration and approval of bills, appointed a sub-committee with instructions to draw up an ordinance authorizing the Odorless Excavating Company to conduct their business in the day time.

BOLD SOLDIER BOYS.

The Camp of the National Guard—Six Thousand of the State's Defenders to Live Under Canvas in Fairmount Park—What They Are Going to Do.

The Philadelphia *Times*, of yesterday, says:

The Centennial encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to be formed to-morrow and to last for ten days will be dotted down by the chronicler of military events as "Camp Anthony Wayne." It was suggested by the Governor to name the camp William Penn, but Adjutant General Latta, Colonel Hassinger and other staff officers pointed out the folly of naming a warlike lodging-place after a non-fighting Quaker. "Camp Anthony Wayne" was then unanimously selected, in honor of the memory of Pennsylvania's leading soldier in the Continental army, Major General Anthony Wayne, to whom that distinguished Philadelphian, Dr. Rush, wrote after the capture of Stony Point, one of the most brilliant events of the war: "You are remembered constantly—next to our great and good Washington. You have established the national character of our country; you have taught our enemies the bravery, humanity and magnanimity are the national virtues of Americans." Born in Pennsylvania, on the Brandywine, Anthony Wayne, at the age of twenty, took command of the first Continental Regiment raised in the State, and with his Pennsylvania troops did most gallant service through the entire war of the Revolution. When independence was secured he went West at the head of a small body of Pennsylvania militia, and on the banks of the Maumee gave the Indians, who were ravaging the frontier settlements beyond the Alleghenies, a terrible threshing, that put an end to their depredations and secured to the Govern ment the immense territory known as Michigan and Indiana. On his way home from this successful campaign General Wayne died, in 1798, where Erie now stands.

The camp is finely located in Fairmount Park, on the west side of the Schuylkill river, covering over 200 acres within the park inclosure and about fifty acres on its northern outskirt. The camp ground is well shaded and abundantly supplied with pure water that bubbles from a thousand springs. On the extreme left, and about half a mile directly north of George's Hill, Knapp's Battery, the Juniata Scouts, the Fifth Battalion Infantry Rifles and other independent companies of artillery and cavalry, will be encamped. Directly to the right is the camp of the Seventh Division. About 300 yards to the right of the Seventh Division the Governor and his staff will be quartered on a fine plateau that cuts into the forest as a cape juts out into the sea. Surrounding the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Ninth divisions will pitch their tents on the extreme right. In the length and breadth of the land a finer camping ground could not be selected. The best route to the encampment is by the Reading Railroad to Belmont Station. A walk of half a mile from the rear of Agricultural Hall will land the visitor in the camp grounds. Camping parties were hard at work yesterday pitching tents and making general preparations for their comrades. Captain Crane of the Seventeenth Regiment, an Erie organization, and Lieutenant Walker, of Knapp's Battery, of Pittsburgh, were the first to arrive. Up to date the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth divisions have sent forward details for camp duties. The Quartermaster's Department arrived from Harrisburg yesterday, under charge of General C. W. Piven, Superintendant of the State Arsenal. The depot of camp and garrison equipage has been established in the warehouses adjoining the Centennial depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Eighth Division, commanded by Major General Thomas F. Gallagher, arrived last evening on the day express from Pittsburgh, and went directly to camp. They marched through the Centennial grounds, escorted by a company of Centennial Guards—a courtesy that has been extended to all National Guards arriving at the Centennial depot. The Eighth Division is composed of the Hughes Rifles, a crack company of Westmoreland county, commanded by Captain Marion Hughes, and the Tenth Regiment, Colonel John A. Black in command, composed of ten companies, 660 strong, from West Moreland, Washington, Fayette, Green and Somerset counties. The division was accompanied by three bands and several drum corps. Major General Gallagher is a veteran soldier. He commanded the Seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, and was badly wounded at South Mountain. Later he commanded a brigade and captured the noted raider, General Morgan. Colonel Black is also a veteran, having been promoted from the ranks to the colonelcy of the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment. He carries lead in him that was presented at the battle of Gettysburg. The Tenth is composed of good material, many of the members being in the ranks. Their uniform is the United States regulation.

The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth divisions will arrive during the night and to-morrow, the Second Division on Saturday and the Tenth on Monday. Adjutant General Latta has detailed the following named staff officers and non-commissioned staff officers to encamping parties and commands to their grounds: Second Division, Colonel Campbell; Third Division, Colonel Goddard; Fourth Division, Colonel Hassinger; Fifth Division, Colonel North; Sixth Division, Colonel Greene; Seventh Division, Colonel Dunkel; Eighth Division, Colonel Elkins, Ninth Division, Colonel Tobias; Tenth Division, General Smith.

The parade of the National Guard will be either on the 9 h or 10th inst., when the troops are to be reviewed by the Governor on Broad street.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The Allegheny Poor Directors meet Friday evening.

An addition is being built to the Allen own school house to the extent of four rooms.

The nines of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Fire Departments will play a game of base ball at Union Park to morrow.

WENDEL EBERHART, of Allegheny, for abus ng his family, got a sixty days' term in the Workhouse at the hands of Mayor Phillips yesterday.

A BOY snatched a pocketbook containing $16 from Mrs. Paulson, near the Union Depot on Tuesday, and succeeded in getting away with the booty.

THE will of Ellen Carothers; of Petton township, was admitted to probate by the Register yesterday. William and James Carothers are the executors.

EX-SENATOR JOHN SCOTT and Major William B. Negley, President of the Common Council, leave for Cape May this morning, for a season of relaxation.

THE Dodge Club, of Allegheny City, started Monday morning on their annual hunting and fishing excursion to the Mahoning river, in Lawrence county.

A LITTLE girl, a grand-daughter of Mr. Owen Poland, of First street, Allegheny, drank a small quantity of lye on Tuesday evening, and it is feared she will die.

HON. A. M. RICHARDS, brother-in-law of John Chislett, Esq., Superintendent of Allegheny Cemetery, has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of the province of British Columbia, Canada.

JOHN RUSICK was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Gallaher, of the Fourteenth ward, in default of $500 bail for a hearing on a charge of perjury preferred by J. D. McDonough.

MR. WILLIAM NEEB, of the *Freiheits Freund*, with his family, started on a summer excursion yesterday morning, to the Centennial, Cape May and other points. He will be absent three weeks.

THE glass factories of Bryce, Walker & Co. and Adams & Co., on the South Side, have resumed operations, and those of Doyle & Co., Attebury & Bros., and many others will start up again in a few days.

ABOUT daybreak yesterday morning Mr. T. F. Brown, Auditor, Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railroad, was made the happy recipient of a son and daughter at one birth. Mother and children are doing well. We congratulate Mr. Brown.

HENRY MYERS was fined $1 and costs, and in default went to jail for forty-eight hours, by Mayor Phillips yesterday, for violating the ordinance to prevent persons from jumping on and off moving trains. This is the first case under the new ordinance.

THE Allegheny letter carriers report as follows for July: Delivered—Registered letters, 203; mail letters, 73,179; mail postal cards, 7,765; drop letters, 11,082; drop postal cards, 5,509; papers, 5,767. Collected—Mail letters, 34,531; drop letters, 6,696; postal cards, 5,482; papers, 3,106.

A DECREE in the equity case of David Soles vs. Thomas Mellon, John Giles *et al.* was granted by Judge Kirkpatrick, restraining the defendants from carrying coal, slack, dirt and other material, taken from adjoining property, over the property of the complainant. The complainant gave bond in the sum of $1,000.

DUQUESNE LODGE No. 546, A. Y. M., will be constituted at Masonic Hall, Fifth avenue, this Thursday, at twelve M., by D. D. G. M. Pollock. Duquesne Lodge was organized in East Liberty some time since. It has just received its charter, and after being regularly constituted will hold its meetings in Hailman Lodge room, East Liberty.

ABOUT two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the rain, forecasted in this locality for twenty-four hours, began to fall in an abundant imperceptible shower, that was something abnormal. For two hours the rainfall resembled dew in its attenuated downpour. The hygrometric barometer indicated very dry and damp, and only changed to wet later in the afternoon when the rain became more decided.

ON Tuesday night thieves broke into the wholesale liquor store of Getty & Co., on Second avenue and Cherry alley. They first tried an office door on the alley and failed; they then made an unsuccessful attempt to break in another door on the alley, and finally forced their way through the front door on First avenue, which was found open next morning. They ransacked the counters in the desk and got some seven or eight dollars.

J. G. KUHL was held for a hearing by Alderman Edgar, of Allegheny, on a charge of larceny by bailee. Isaac Eaton, the prosecutor, asserts that he offered to sell Kuhl a watch for eight dollars, telling him, as an inducement to purchase, that if good judges did not say the timepiece was worth the money asked for it he should have it for nothing. Kuhl thereupon took the watch to several jewelers, and they all said it was not worth more than seven dollars. He kept the watch according to the agreement.

TWO Germans named Beck were put off the Freeport accommodation train, on the West Penn Railroad, on Monday, for refusing to pay their fare. On Tuesday they made information before Squire E. P. Thomas, of Etna, charging Conductor Ludwick, Harvey Holmes, brakemen, and Frank Karns, baggage master, with assault and battery, and they were arrested. Conductor Ludwig then visited the Allegheny Mayor's office and made an information charging the Becks with disorderly conduct, refusing to pay their fare and inaugurating a disturbance on the train. They were arrested and held for a hearing. The railroad men gave bail for court.

THE Baltimore *American* gives our street car conductors a bad character. Upon what information it bases its charge is unknown: "For beating the bell punch the car conductors of Pittsburgh seem to be the champions of the country. No sooner do the companies' agents discover the secret of one counterfeit than the ingenious conductors get up another still more difficult of detection. It is said that the average daily "knocking down" for each man is about three dollars, and the conductors are talking about buying out their employers, and the latter of selling out and going into the more profitable business of working on the cars." No doubt the conductors here would like to be instructed by the Baltimore editor in a way to realize fair wages for almost inhumanly long hours.

THE EXPOSITION.

Active Preparations—Names of Some of the Exhibitors.

Now that the time for opening the second grand exposition of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute is so near all hands are most active preparations are being made on all hands, by persons and firms who intend to display their goods, wares and merchandise. For the benefit of our readers, we append the names of a number of persons and firms already on the list as exhibitors.

Hartley Brothers, leather and gum belting, hose, etc.

Valters, Baum & Co., harness.

W. & D. Rinehart, tobacco.

D. M. Jenkins, tea, etc., with Pagoda.

Paine, Abbett & Tripp, oils.

B. Tripp, Jr., oils.

Warden & Oxnard, elaine.

Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., stoves, etc.

Graff, Hugus & Co., stoves, fronts, etc.

H. Anschutz & Co., stoves, grates, etc.

Manchester & Glaze, anvils.

W. D. Wood & Co., McKeesport, shoe iron, etc.

Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company, steel castings, etc.

Smith, Sutton & Co., LaBelle Steel Works, Allegheny.

D. W. C. Cafroll & Co., boilers.

Iron City Commercial College.

Duff's Commercial College.

S. Hamilton, musical instruments.

Mellor and Hoene, musical instruments.

H. Acosta Kresken, preserving natural flowers.

J. B. Sheriff & Son, steam pumps.

Rankin Manufacturing Company, meat choppers.

S. Bradley & Son, woolen manufactures.

Rumberger, Gregg & Co., fancy woolen goods.

Cleveland Patent Manufacturing Company, boilts.

Wm. Nelson, stained glass.

Marshall Bros., stained glass.

Thomas Wightman & Co., glass.

Carfield & Hammond, steam boiler, Franklin, Pa.

Culmer Car Spring Company, springs.

Thomas Barnes, safes.

Weldon & Kelly, gas and steam fitters.

F. & S. Heinz, pickles, etc.

Vogle & Co., fresco and stucco work.

Joseph Horne & Co., trimmings.

F. H. Eaton, trimmings.

B. L. H. Dabbs, photographs.

H. Bisbop, photographs.

Rudolph Marcus, lithographers.

Armor, Fuerbake & Co., lithographers.

James Rees, engines, pumps, etc.

Among carriage and wagon manufacturers, Messrs. C. West, L. Schoenkamp, H. R. Davis, J. A. McKelvy, Wisener, Bingham & Scott and others will exhibit.

In agricultural implements, Messrs. J. Dick & Bro., of Canton, and A. W. Coates & Co., of Alliance, B. C. Taylor, and others, will make large displays.

The Art Gallery promises a most attractive display, and no expense is being spared to obtain as large a number of master pieces as possible. An agent has been sent to New York and Philadelphia, in the interests of this department, and is meeting with good success. The great historical painting of the "Battle of Gettysburg" has been promised.

The applications for space still continue active, and the prospects grow brighter and brighter as the time for opening grows nearer.

All who intend to exhibit should select their places at the earliest possible day, and get their articles in position in good time. There is much advantage in being early on the ground, and very great disadvantage in putting the matter off until the eleventh hour. The Exposition will open on the 16th of August—next Wednesday week.

THE FILBERT PAVEMENT.

Its Superior Strength, Durability and Cleanliness.

Now that the pavement question is again agitating the public mind, in view of the repaving of the two principal business thoroughfares, Fifth avenue and Wood street, it behooves the City Councils to see that the best available material—all things considered—is used in the new pavements. Wooden blocks have had their day, and Councils have expressly prohibited the laying of cobble stones on those streets. It rests with the Street Committee to select the kind of material to be used. Stone in the form of blocks is just now generally spoken of as the proper material, but experience has not quite as likely to be wrong as right. The people clamored for wooden blocks, four or five years ago, and would have nothing else. They have found out their blunder, to their great loss and discomfort. There is danger now that they will run into extremes in the matter of stone blocks, and get a quality of stone that will become as rough in the wear as cobbles, disintegrate by frost, and become almost impossible to keep clean. The lessons of the past five or six years should be unheeded. There are pavements which, in the essentials of durability, strength to bear heavy burdens, and facility to keep clean, are inf